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## Czech Charter 77 Replaces Leaders In Rights Drive

By David Andelman

PRAGUE, Feb. 8 (NYT) — The Czechoslovak human rights organization Charter 77 replaced its leadership today in an effort to stabilize the faltering movement. Even before the official announcement, Czechoslovak police last night seized the entire new leadership and at least eight other individuals believed close to them in an apparent effort to prevent contact with Western correspondents. All were released within 12 hours.

The new leadership, as announced today, consists of Vaclav Havel, a 32-year-old former professor of philosophy and mathematics who works as a coal stoker, Mrs. J. J. Dismers, 42, a former Marxist and Washington correspondent for Radio Prague who is a clerk in a government office, and a third leader, J. J. Dismers, 42, a former Marxist and Washington correspondent for Radio Prague who is a clerk in a government office.

January 1977, they and several hundred others released the manifesto known as Charter 77. It was signed for Czechoslovak authorities to respect the rights of man and honor the human rights provisions of the 1975 East-West Helsinki agreement on security and cooperation in Europe.

demned the document and began a roundup of its signatories. A campaign of harassment followed during which most signers were fired from jobs and their children were expelled from universities. Several were forced into exile.

The document was never published in Czechoslovakia, but news of the manifesto was broadcast on Western radio stations, which have many listeners here. At the time there seemed to be broad sympathy with the general aims of the charter, if not with its spirit of direct confrontation with the regime.

That spirit has never been in keeping with the Czechoslovak habit of oblique opposition.

In ensuing years the movement lost much of the broad-based sympathy with which it began. It had pledged continuous monitoring of Czechoslovakia's compliance with the Helsinki accords and of the entire spectrum of Czech society, economy and government.

Efforts Peter Out

After an initial spurt of position papers, some of extraordinary breadth and vision, these efforts petered out. In the last year only two papers of any note appeared — one on the situation of the Gypsies and the other about accidents in the nuclear power station at Jaskolske Bohunice.

The organization has become badly fragmented, and is occupied with internal bickering. The new leadership is understood to be closely linked to the most extreme of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Iran Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar at news conference yesterday.

## Carter Said to Call Halt to Aides' Split

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI) — Upset by persistent public reports of conflict between the White House and the State Department over his foreign policy, President Carter has ordered top-ranking State Department officials to silence dissent that could spill over into public view, according to administration sources.

The order was couched in highly diplomatic terms used by the president at a closed-door White House meeting on Tuesday, the sources said. But none of those present took the meaning of his appeal for the wholehearted support of the State Department in carrying out his policies.

The 15-minute meeting appeared to some of those present to reflect

growing White House concern that reports of serious policy differences between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski are creating the image of an administration that is divided and indecisive on foreign affairs, according to one account based on reports of the meeting. Mr. Vance was present at the meeting, which included assistant secretaries of state and other officials of an equivalent or higher rank. Mr. Brzezinski was not there.

Iran Policy Concern

The president specifically touched on his concern over public disclosures about decisions and discussions within the administration on U.S. policy toward Iran over the past three months, meeting participants said.

His remarks reportedly echoed the orders issued last month by State Department Under Secretary David Newsom to members of the working group on Iran, who were told not to discuss U.S. policy on (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Japanese Say Hundreds Near Vietnam

## China Said to Send Planes to Border

TOKYO, Feb. 8 (AP) — China has sent "at least hundreds of warplanes" to areas near the Vietnamese border, where tensions between the two countries have increased because of the war in Cambodia, the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri reported today.

At the same time, in Moscow, a Soviet magazine warned China against "stepping over the forbidden line" with the forces it has massed on the Chinese-Vietnamese frontier.

The war of words between Peking and Moscow parallels the conflict between China's Cambodian allies and Soviet-backed Vietnam. There have been numerous border clashes between Chinese and Vietnamese security forces in the last few months.

Relatively Old Planes

Quoting a high-ranking official of Japan's Defense Agency, Yomiuri said that most of the Chinese planes are relatively old MiG-17s and MiG-19s and appeared to have been temporarily transferred from central China.

The newspaper said that it was not known whether there was any connection between the deployment of the planes and a remark by Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping yesterday that punitive action must be taken against Vietnam.

The remark was made at a meeting with Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira, who said later, "I don't think he had military action in mind."

Gathered Information

The newspaper did not say how the Defense Agency had gathered the information about deployment of the planes.

The Soviet weekly magazine New Times said that the route of Premier Pol Pot's government in Cambodia via Vietnamese troops and Vietnamese-backed rebels was a blow to Peking and "now the snubbed dragon wants to show its claws."

International public opinion

Giscard Off to Cameroon  
PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing left today for a three-day state visit to Cameroon, where he will discuss bilateral relations with President Ahmadou Ahidjo.

## Millions Join Pro-Khomeini March

## Bakhtiar Says No 'Surrender,' But May Agree to Referendum

By William Claiborne

TEHRAN, Feb. 8 (UPI) — As Iranians poured into the streets today to demonstrate support of the provisional revolutionary government, Iran's beleaguered incumbent premier, Shahpur Bakhtiar, vowed never to surrender to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his provisional premier, Mehdi Bazargan.

Mr. Bakhtiar, under increasing pressure to capitulate to Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic-inspired movement, said he could accept a referendum organized by the religious opposition if it were held in an atmosphere of democracy.

But he declared, "If it is in the atmosphere of chaos, grenades and Molotov cocktails — never."

Referring to Reza Shah, the founder of the Pahlavi dynasty, and his son, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Mr. Bakhtiar said: "I never surrendered to Reza Shah or Mohammed Reza, and I will not surrender to Bazargan or Khomeini."

As Mr. Bakhtiar spoke, the vanguard of a huge demonstration called by Ayatollah Khomeini assembled for a two-mile march through Tehran to Shahyad, the futuristic royal arch that is now covered with revolutionary slogans.

Peaceful Demonstration

It was a peaceful demonstration under a dark winter sky, mixed with sorrow for fallen martyrs and jubilation for a struggle seemingly near a victorious conclusion.

A few pro-Khomeini soldiers in uniform participated, but not nearly in the numbers predicted by parade organizers.

Enormous portraits of Ayatollah Khomeini and banners declaring "We support Bazargan with our blood" snapped in the breeze as marchers sang revolutionary songs and shook their fists at a few Iranian Army helicopters flying low overhead.

But except for the cursory surveillance and a few soldiers standing guard outside government buildings, the military remained as inconspicuous as it did when a similar march was held upon Ayatollah Khomeini's return a week ago after 15 years in exile.

Although there were unofficial estimates of 1 million to 2 million marchers, the size of the crowd defied reckoning. It appeared as large as gatherings held shortly before the Ayatollah's return.

Ayatollah Khomeini has called for similar demonstrations throughout Iran until Mr. Bakhtiar resigns and an Islamic republic is installed.

However, Mr. Bakhtiar seemed at his news conference to be far from resigning and he more than once challenged Ayatollah Khomeini's right to demand the

leadership of 35 million Iranians. Mr. Bakhtiar declared that he was ready to discuss Iran's problems with Ayatollah Khomeini, "but one condition is that he must be the job of one mullah to direct a government."

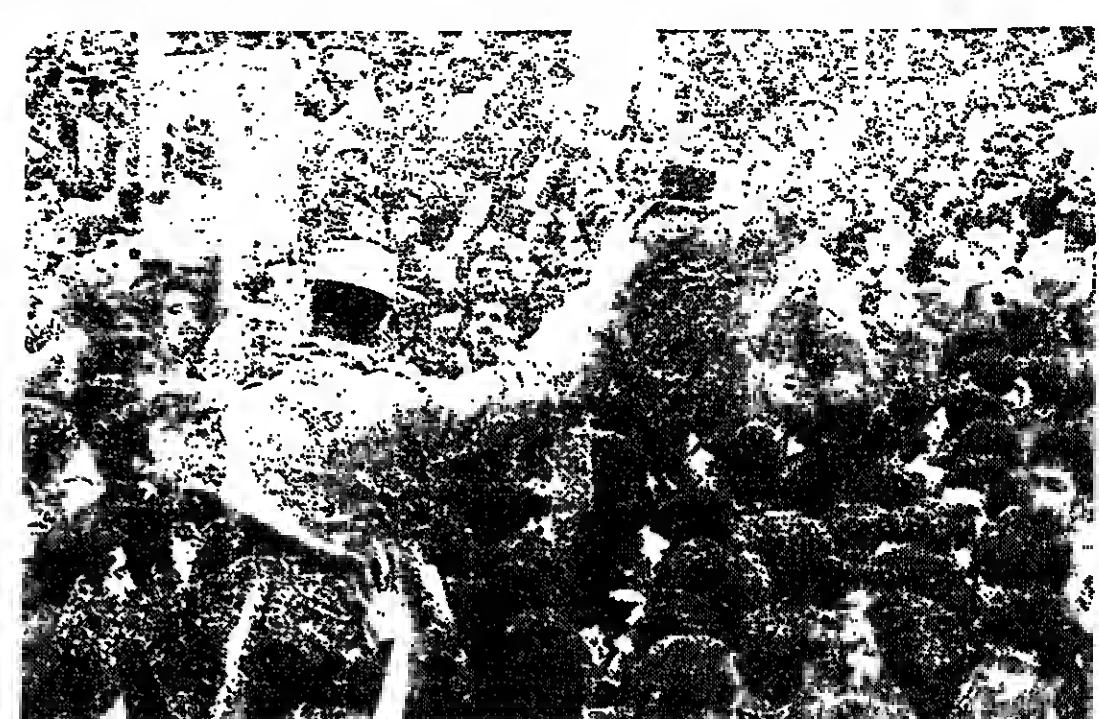
Mr. Bakhtiar said he was "disposed to change the constitution, but constitutionally," and he called on the opposition to form political parties and achieve power legally.

The premier sidestepped questions of whether he would go along with a move to abolish the monarchy, but he intimated that he could call for early elections. Elections are required by early July, six months after the premier took office. "If everything is quiet, I can call for elections before that. But if it's noisy in the streets, it's not possible," Mr. Bakhtiar said.

When asked if he has the support

of the U.S. government, Mr. Bakhtiar replied, "I don't know. Ask President Carter. . . . If the American government gives its assistance, so much the better. If it doesn't give it, too bad."

U.S. officials here have said that as long as Ayatollah Khomeini does not provoke the Iranian Army, a victory by the religious opposition is inevitable, and they (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Demonstrators carry Iranian soldiers on their shoulders during march through Tehran yesterday. The soldiers had joined the protest, called to demand resignation of Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar.

## White House Rejects Assertion

## Young Sees Khomeini Hailed as 'Saint'

By Frank Lynn

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT) — Andrew Young, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, praised Islam yesterday as "a vibrant cultural force in today's world" and said Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian Islamic leader, would eventually be hailed as a saint.

Mr. Young, going considerably further in his views than the Carter administration has officially, declared that it would be "impossible to have a fundamentalist Islamic state" in Iran because "too much Western idealism has infiltrated that movement."

"Islam is a vibrant cultural force in today's world and not something that died with the Middle Ages," the delegate told reporters. He said that Islam had been "revitalized with young people with Western educations," and added, "I don't think the Ayatollah realizes the force he is in control of."

[The White House, saying it is "not in the canonization business," today brusquely dissociated President Carter from Mr. Young's prediction of sainthood for Ayatollah Khomeini, United Press International reported.]

[The White House press secretary, Jody Powell, said that Mr. Carter does not share Mr. Young's idea. "It would be the president's

view that the government of the United States is not in the canonization business and particularly does not consider it his business," Mr. Powell said.]

Mr. Young has frequently surmised from administration policy, and yesterday he seemed to be assuming that the government of Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar would not survive the challenge by the Ayatollah. On Tuesday, the United States reiterated its support of the Bakhtiar government and "the consultative process" in Iran.

Asked whether he was writing off the Bakhtiar government, Mr. Young backtracked somewhat and said, "It would be very good if

there were some accommodation with the Bakhtiar government."

Although he acknowledged that Ayatollah Khomeini had been accused of anti-Christian and anti-Semitic remarks, Mr. Young, who is an ordained minister in the United Church of Christ, predicted that "Khomeini will be somewhat of a saint when we get over the panic." While anticipating "a rough year ahead" in U.S.-Iranian relations, Mr. Young predicted that "in two years, our relations with Iran will be on a pretty even keel."

Mr. Young appeared to take a harder line than the administration toward Shah Mohammed Reza (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## 47 Officials Recalled

## U.S. Ends Nicaragua Aid In Move Against Somoza

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)

— The United States, upset at President Anastasio Somoza's refusal to accept mediation proposals to solve Nicaragua's political crisis, today ordered the recall of 47 U.S. officials, ended all military aid and froze further economic assistance.

The United States stopped short, however, of breaking diplomatic relations with the regime. It kept Ambassador Mauricio Solana in Managua, a move described by spokesman Hoddin Carter 3d "as an expression of hope that a settlement is still possible."

The spokesman said that Mr. Solana was instructed to inform Mr. Somoza of the action, which, he said, also was prompted by Nicaragua's poor record on human rights.

The spokesman announced that the three-nation mediation effort which sought to solve the Nicaraguan crisis had ended. The mediation team included the United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic.

Hoddin Carter said the mediation team "concluded that it could not break the impasse" between Mr. Somoza and an opposition coalition. He blamed the impasse on Mr. Somoza's "unwillingness to accept the most recent proposal" by the mediation team, which called for an internationally supervised plebiscite on Mr. Somoza's future.

The United States took these four steps, according to the spokesman:

• It is withdrawing its four-man military mission from Nicaragua and effectively ending all military aid, which had been suspended by Congress since Sept. 22.

• It is freezing any further economic aid, including two projects worth \$10.5 million signed last summer. Several other aid projects in advanced stages will be completed, however.

• It is withdrawing the 21 Peace Corps volunteers stationed in Nicaragua.

• It is reducing its embassy staff in Managua by 22 persons, including 11 officials of the U.S. Agency for International Development, which administers economic aid projects in foreign countries.

## Investigation Would Center on Christian Democratic Role in 'Affair'

## Italy Communists Back Move for Probe of Moro Case

Henry Tanner

ROME, Feb. 8 (NYT) — Italy's Communist Party tonight threw its full weight behind a move to bring about a full-scale parliamentary investigation of the circumstances surrounding the kidnapping and death of former Premier Aldo Moro almost a year ago.

The investigation would deal mainly with the role played during the "Moro affair" by leading Christian Democratic politicians. It thus would have a huge political impact on the government crisis that started 10 days ago when the minority government of Premier Giulio Andreotti had to resign after the Communists withdrew their support.

The Communists tonight submitted a formal motion for an investigation. All the other major political parties except the Christian Democrats have made statements in favor of the move. They are the Socialists, Republicans, Radicals, Social-Democrats and Liberals.

Extreme rightist and leftist groups in Parliament also have come out in favor of an investigation. A parliamentary investigation would mean that leading members of the government and of Parliament — most of them Christian Democrats — would testify publicly for the first time about their ac-

tivities during the Moro case. Until now the investigation has been conducted in secrecy by the police and the judicial authorities. A parliamentary debate on the Moro case in October fizzled because at that time all the members of the parliamentary majority, including Communists and Christian Democrats, wanted to avoid any public political tension that could have hurt their alliance.

Report Confirmed

Now, with a government crisis in full swing, there are no such constraints. The parties' calls for an investigation multiplied after Flaminio Piccoli, the president of the Christian Democratic Party, confirmed a press report saying that Vittorio Cervone, a Christian Democratic senator, had been in contact with Mr. Moro's kidnappers soon after the latter's death.

Mr. Piccoli is Mr. Moro's successor as party president. Mr. Piccoli also confirmed that Ernesto Viglione, described as a close political friend of his, had put Mr. Cervone in contact with the Red Brigades. Both Mr. Cervone and Mr. Viglione had been named in an article yesterday in the weekly newsmagazine L'Espresso. Mr. Viglione, who reportedly was in

touch with the terrorists while they were holding Mr. Moro, was arrested hours after the magazine appeared on the stands.

The sudden new controversy over their handling of the Moro case came as a major embarrassment to the Christian Democrats and has sharpened the government crisis.

Mr. Andreotti today concluded his first round of consultations with party leaders without making a dent in the deadlock between his own Christian Democrats and the Communists. Communist leaders today stuck to their position that they will back a new government only if they obtain several ministerial posts in the Cabinet.

The Christian Democrats repeated

## Barre, 3 Ministers On Visit to Canada

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP) — Prime Minister Raymond Barre and three members of his Cabinet left for Canada today for a weeklong official visit.

Mr. Barre will confer in Ottawa with Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau before undertaking a working visit to Quebec, where he will discuss French-Quebec cooperation.



## Clergy, Faithful Assume Civil Functions

## Qom: A Microcosm of Khomeini's 'Islamic Republic'

By William Branigan

QOM, Iran (WP) — When Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini returns to his home in this dusty town 90 miles south of Tehran, he will find a microcosm of his long-sought Islamic republic already established.

Nearly every vestige of the present central government has disappeared from Qom, considered a holy city by Shiite Moslems because of its shrine to Fatima, one of the saints of the faith.

The city's government is effectively under the control of the local clergy. All the courts are closed, and an ad-hoc system of Islamic justice has taken their place. The regular police have given way to a corps of more than 500 unnamed "Islamic guards" — identified by special badges — who direct traffic and, in some cases, enforce the law.

Although this city of 300,000 is technically still under martial law, the troops and tanks that once controlled the streets pulled out in December, and the military regulations are no longer observed.

## Cooperative Shops

The local office of the state power authority is so strike to protest the government in Tehran of Premier Shapur Bakhtiar, but workers from the department recently came to put up lights at Ayatollah Khomeini's house.

A Khomeini Welcome Committee under a Qom clergyman, Mohammed Yazdi, runs a chain of cooperative shops to assure food distribution to the populace while many merchants and workers are on strike.

The committee has organized a general sprucing-up of the brick house where Ayatollah Khomeini was living when he was arrested more than 15 years ago and sent into exile by the government of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. Volunteer workers have been carrying out street repairs and other works around the house, and every day a streamroller smooths out a dirt alley along one side of it.

No one pays state taxes anymore, but residents say they will resume once an Islamic government takes power. The "religious taxes" that are traditionally paid to clerical leaders have taken on a more important role, providing revenue for welfare payments and a kind of strike fund, in addition to financing two clergy-run hospitals and other services.

No one bothers to file complaints at the Qom police station anymore. Policemen still show up for work there, but they rarely do anything, much less try to put anyone in jail.

## Congoleses Get New President In Palace Coup

BRASSAVILLE, Congo, Feb. 8 (AP) — The Congo got a new president today, apparently in a bloodless palace coup.

Defense Minister Denis Sassou Nguesso became head of state in place of Gen. Joachim Yombi Opatongo in a decision by the Congo Workers Party, a military junta that is the country's only legal political organ, an official communiqué said.

The 1.4 million inhabitants of the Congo, bordering Zaire, have known repeated coups and bloodshed in their 18 years as an independent nation.

Mr. Nguesso served as acting president from December, 1975 — when former head of state Marien Ngouabi was assassinated in a tribal vendetta — until last April when Mr. Opatongo took office.

Mr. Opatongo recently imposed tight control on the nation and expelled most foreigners.

## Algeria Picks Ruler In Uncontested Vote

ALGIERS, Feb. 8 (Reuters) — Chadli Benjedid, general secretary of Algeria's National Liberation Front, has been elected president. It was announced today.

Turnout in the uncontested election this week was 94.95 percent of the electorate of 7.8 million, the announcement said. The front is the nation's only political party.

## Sighted by U.S. Craft

PRAGUE, Feb. 8 (Reuters) — Five days of joint maneuvers by about 6,000 Czechoslovak and Soviet troops in western Bohemia ended yesterday, the Czechoslovak Defense Ministry announced.

## Venus Rift Valley Said to Dwarf Earth's

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP) — Using its on-board radar to penetrate the clouds over Venus, the Pioneer spacecraft orbiting that planet has found a rift valley deeper and longer than any such feature on Earth.

The radar on the 810-pound Pioneer found the valley about 1,000 miles south of the Venusian equator. The radar altimeter measured the depth of the rift as four miles and its length as at least 150 miles. The radar scanned only a part of the surface that covered 150 miles of the rift.

"We don't see rift valleys of this magnitude on Earth," Dr. Gordon Pettengill of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said yesterday at the Ames Research Center in Mountain View, Calif. "They don't exist on Earth."

Unlike canyons, which are carved by flowing water, rift valleys are caused by movements in a planet's crust. Areas of the crust move away from one another, causing the surface in between to drop. The

Even the local office of the secret police, SAVAK, is only a shadow of its notorious self. A British theological student who has embraced Islam and changed his name from John Cooper to Yahya Cooper said he was summoned to the SAVAK headquarters three months ago, sat in a room without seeing anyone for two hours and then was told he could go.

"The normal police don't seem

to be functioning," Mr. Cooper said. "They just come out and smile and direct traffic every once in a while."

Mr. Cooper, who came here nine months ago to study Islamic teachings along with 18,000 other students at the Qom theological school, reportedly the largest Shiite institution in the world, spends much of his time these days helping with translations at interviews with

Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari, the leading religious figure in Qom. With his curly red hair and beard, the lanky Mr. Cooper stands out from other theological students despite the full-length brown burqa he wears over a corduroy suit. But he displays the same serenity and calm as Ayatollah Shariatmadari as he sits cross-legged on a Persian carpet at the ayatollah's interviews.

Although Ayatollah Shariatmadari has reservations about pressing ahead full-tilt with an Islamic republic and risking a confrontation with the army, he has told followers to four committees to run their affairs in cities "where the police and the government are weak and cannot control the situation."

This is essentially what has happened in Qom. The Islamic justice system has not seen much use here, but Islamic guards recently apprehended a young thief and brought him in the house of the Khomeini Welcome Committee chief. His parents were summoned and took him home after he promised never to steal again.

## Harsher Punishments

In other cities under similar Islamic rule, punishments have been harsher.

In the northeastern holy city of Mashhad, four men accused of stealing a car were arrested by Islamic security officials and sentenced by a clergyman to a public flogging of 25 lashes each. They were then released.

In the central city of Isfahan, an American employed by Bell Helicopter International is to be tried twice for the same offense. The man, identified as Alfonso Durello, was fined \$3,000 by an Islamic court after he shot and wounded a taxi driver Jan. 30. Durello was beaten by a crowd after the incident, then taken to a local ayatollah's house, where he was detained.

According to Tehran newspapers, he was freed yesterday after his conviction, but shortly afterward was arrested by regular police.

The official law-enforcement and judicial authorities are expected to regain their powers if Ayatollah Khomeini realizes his dream of establishing an Islamic republic in Iran. But for now, the confusion created by his parallel provisional government is reflected in the not-uncommon sight of a uniformed policeman and an Islamic guard directing traffic side by side.

Should Ayatollah Khomeini succeed, this Islamic stronghold stands to increase its stature. It is already the spiritual capital of the nascent Islamic republic. If Ayatollah Khomeini returns to his modest one-story brick villa here in triumph after having prevailed in Tehran's battle of governments, Qom could become the new republic's de-facto political capital as well.

## Charter 77 Reshuffles

(Continued from Page 1)

five or more different wings into which the organization has divided. One early signer of the charter who has since drifted away from it in disenchantment described the various wings. He said that they include disaffected Roman Catholics and Evangelical Christians, former Communist Party members, former Social Democrats who have always been opposed to the Communist system here, Maoists and Trotskyites, "who are now the most active," and cultural figures who are members of such outlawed groups as the Plastic People of the Universe, a rock band.

Each group is preoccupied with its own concerns. At the same time, many of the most talented members of the original group are tired after years of activism and police harassment. They have felt a growing need to return to their creative work as writers, philosophers or artists, even though none of this work will appear in Czechoslovakia.

## Police Watch Two

At least two others are under constant police observation. Mr. Havel is under virtual house arrest in a remote village, and Jaroslav Sabata, in failing health, is in jail.

But Mr. Dienstler, one of the new spokesmen, denied today that the movement was fragmenting or that there would be any substantial change in direction. He said that all of the original founders and leaders had pledged support for the new leadership.

The group will continue to prepare studies of alternatives for Czechoslovakia in a variety of areas, including housing, school admissions and health services, he added.

Despite a general perception of the movement's faltering — a perception shared by most Western diplomats who have observed the group during the past two years — the Czechoslovak secret police continue to harass many members. There are periodic detentions and pre-dawn visits from police agents, interrogations, and occasionally trials and jail sentences.

Policemen are often permanently stationed outside the apartment doors of leading members of the group. Names and even photographs of all visitors are taken.

"All of this has contributed to the ghetto mentality," said the former member who described the movement's fragmentation. "There's also the perception that after an initial burst of enthusiasm from the Carter administration, the rest of the world has forgotten us. So the group has turned inward, concerning itself with its own preoccupations. Every arrest, every trial became an end in itself. And the original principles are being forgotten."

## Tito Arrives in Syria

DAMASCUS, Feb. 8 (AP) — Yugoslav President Tito, 86, arrived here today on the third leg of his four-nation Arab tour.

## Carter Said to Order Aides to End Split

(Continued from Page 1)

Iran to reporters and to tell Mr. Newsom of any discussions they had with reporters on conditions in Iran itself.

But the president and Mr. Brzezinski are reportedly also angry and concerned about disclosures of bitter policy disputes between the White House and the State Department over the conventional and strategic arms limitation negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Brzezinski has repeatedly drawn the dangers of Soviet power and the need for strong U.S. responses in that power in terms far more stark than those used by Mr. Vance and his top aides.

Mr. Brzezinski is known to have complained bitterly within the

White House staff about leaks from Vance aides that have been unfavorable to the national security adviser.

One participant said that, in the demand for loyalty to his policies, the president did not single anyone out for blame or special attention.

The brief "pop talk" was not an unexpected move at this point in the administration, the source said.

But even the scheduling of the meeting appeared to have been a highly held secret. Asked for comment, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter at first refused to admit that the meeting had taken place and offered no comment on questions.

But following a brief delay, Hodding Carter telephoned with a statement that had apparently been

approved at a higher level. He said that at a meeting of ranking department officials Tuesday, "The president discussed the policy process and did ask our help and cooperation both in implementing these policies and in discussing them."

## Position Strengthened

Told of the meeting called by the president, other officials interpreted it as a strengthening of Mr. Brzezinski's position in defining the limits of public discussion of administration policy, which he feels has been conducted too laxly.

These officials feel Mr. Vance is not likely to fight on the issue, which to some extent centers on pledges Mr. Carter made when seeking the presidency in 1976 to conduct foreign affairs more openly than did the Nixon and Ford administrations.

These officials cautioned against overstating the differences between Mr. Vance and Mr. Brzezinski, who tend to disagree over tactics in dealing with the Soviet Union but do not appear to have fundamental policy disagreements on that issue.

However, the surfacing of divergent viewpoints held by the two foreign policy advisers in recent weeks has provoked sharp reaction at the White House. Mr. Brzezinski and media adviser Jerry Rafshoon are reportedly worried that Mr. Carter's public image is suffering from the appearance of squabbles in the administration.

At a January press conference, Mr. Vance pushed those differences further into public view by implicitly rejecting a domino theory for the political crises of South Asia, the Middle East and the Horn of Africa.

Mr. Brzezinski had earlier referred to those areas in terms that suggested a closely interrelated "zone of instability" in which foreign intervention was a key factor.

Later in January, some reporters compared speeches given by Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Vance on relations with the Soviet Union and China and reported major differences in their approaches. While House press secretary Jody Powell ridiculed one such story at a briefing, and Hodding Carter strongly denied at the State Department that any such differences existed.

But Mr. Brzezinski is known to feel he has no serious differences with Mr. Vance and that all of his problems are with a few of the secretary's assistants.

## Belgian Minister Says Food Riots Possible in Zaire

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8 (AP) — The Zaire capital of Kinshasa is threatened by possible food riots that could endanger the 30,000 Belgians and other Europeans there, Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet told a group of newspaper editors and publishers.

Mr. Simonet announced Tuesday that the Belgian government was flying 250 paratroopers to the Kinshasa military base west of Kinshasa by next Monday. He told the journalists that the soldiers would be needed to help evacuate the foreigners across the Congo River to Brazzaville if rioting broke out.

The Europeans, in Zaire to assist in mining, banking, government administration and other activities, are a well-fed minority living among more than 2 million Africans, many of them hungry.

Mr. Simonet said that diplomats and other sources reported that food and medicine were becoming scarce in several areas and that some people had practically nothing to eat. He said that Kinshasa was one of the most dangerous areas, and that the Zairian Army would be unable to protect the Europeans if rioting erupted.

Some Western nations have sent emergency food aid to Zaire, but lack of transportation reportedly has hampered distribution while corruption and black-marketeering are rampant.

## Rev. Jones' Son Freed in Guyana

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Feb. 8 (AP) — Stephen Jones, the 19-year-old son of the Rev. Jim Jones, has been freed by a Guyanese court here after a preliminary inquiry into the Peoples Temple killings, but fellow cultist Charles Beikman was ordered to stand trial for murder.

Mr. Beikman, 42, will be tried for the death of Sharon Amos, a top aide to Mr. Jones, whose throat was slashed. She and her three children died at the Temple's headquarters Nov. 18, the day that more than 900 cultists perished in the mass murder-suicide at the Temple settlement of Jonestown.

Mr. Beikman was not charged with the deaths of the three children, but under Guyanese law he could be later. His trial will be held during the next sitting of the criminal session of the Guyanese Supreme Court, which begins April 3.

## Bakhtiar Refuses to Resign But May Agree to Election

(Continued from Page 1)

have stepped up their contacts with the ayatollah's advisers.

Meanwhile, Bell Helicopter International has begun evacuating even its "essential" employees from Iran and soon will be reduced to a token operation here.

As a result, much of the Iranian military's fleet of nearly 1,000 combat helicopters will eventually be all but grounded for a lack of main-

tenance and pilot training, according to U.S. sources.

In time, military sources said, the effectiveness of Iran's air force is certain to suffer as increasing numbers of aircraft sit in hangars awaiting maintenance.

"It will be a cumulative problem. Their capabilities are bound to suffer," said a U.S. source close to the Iranian military.

By the end of October, Bell, which in October had 14,000 employees in Iran, has handled nearly all of the maintenance and pilot training for the armed services. Similarly, but on a smaller scale, Grumman Aerospace Corp. has serviced 80 F-14 Phantom fighters.

Contracts with both firms are to be renegotiated in the wake of the Iranian government's decision to slash defense deals with the United States by up to \$10 billion and drastically reduce the number of defense contractor personnel in Iran. Bell, which has about 2,000 employees left here, plans to leave a force of only about 500 technicians and pilot trainers at Iran's request.

## Envoy Threatens Iraq-Sweden Ties

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 8 (AP) — An Iraqi diplomat threatened today to disrupt trade relations between Iraq and Sweden unless espionage charges against Iraqi diplomats were dropped.

"We are not without power. Iraq is buying goods from Sweden for about 1 billion kroner [\$230 million] this year," Iraqi Ambassador Abdul al-Hadawi told a Stockholm newspaper. "If these accusations do not cease, I'll see to the disruption of this trade with a single cable to Baghdad."

## Briton Arrested In Paris Fraud

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP) — A 44-year-old Englishman accused of having diverted more than \$8.7 million from the portfolio he was managing for clients of the Credit Lyonnais bank returned from Brazil yesterday and surrendered to authorities, police reported.

Thomas Stoddard, who resigned from the bank in November and fled the country, has been charged with fraud, abuse of his position and writing false bank documents. He was jailed last night.

Last week, the chief of international financial operations for the Credit Lyonnais, George Branchart, 52, was arrested and jailed on the same charges. Mr. Branchart was accused of permitting Mr. Stoddard to divert the funds.

Some Western nations have sent emergency food aid to Zaire, but lack of transportation reportedly has hampered distribution while corruption and black-marketeering are rampant.

Scientists whose instruments are aboard the orbiting Pioneer and were aboard the four probes that descended to the surface of Venus said yesterday they had discovered what appeared to be a steady discharge of lightning in the atmosphere of Venus.

"We think we see continuous electrical activity in the clouds of Venus of the kind that produces a steady stream of lightning bolts," said Dr. Frederick Scarf of TRW Inc.

The ultraviolet telescopes on the orbiting Pioneer have found a pair of bright rings that circle the north and south polar regions of Venus down to a latitude 50 degrees from each pole. The polar rings were described yesterday as the brightest things on the disk of the planet, which is the brightest in the heavens.

Inside the polar rings, the ultraviolet telescopes have found wells of darkening where the upper atmosphere is sinking down, pushing along the sulfuric-acid clouds at the top of the planet's 11-mile cloud deck.



Boat people: Vietnamese refugees wait aboard the freighter Sky Luck, which arrived in Hong Kong on Wednesday. The captain said many of the 3,000 refugees made their way aboard while the 3,506-ton vessel lay becalmed during its 27-day journey from Singapore.

## \$1 Million in Gold Found on 'Boat People' Vessel

HONG KONG, Feb. 8 (UPI) — More than \$1 million worth of gold has been found in the engine room of the freighter Huey Fong, which carried 3,383 Vietnamese refugees into Hong Kong last month, police said today.

Police sources said the money was evidence that an illicit human-smuggling racket, with Vietnamese government involvement suspected, is behind the exodus of the refugees. A government source said there was an "increasing amount of evidence that Hanoi is directly involved in exporting refugees."

Nations in the region — including Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines, where more than 200,000 Indochinese refugees are living in refugee camps — claim the "boat people" pay Vietnamese officials to arrange for them to leave Vietnam.

Police also questioned the captain and 25 crewmen aboard the Sky Luck, a 3,506-ton freighter that arrived yesterday with 3,000 refugees. When they boarded the Sky Luck, police found the captain, Hsi-

ao Hung-din, bound and guarded by several burly Vietnamese, a government spokesman said.

Officials were unable to explain why the Hong Kong-owned vessel took 27 days to sail here from Singapore, normally a five-day voyage.

The captain of the Sky Luck reportedly told the officials he developed engine trouble shortly after he left Singapore. He said that the Sky Luck lay becalmed while several small boatloads of refugees approached over a period of days. Before he could get under way, Mr. Hsiao told officials, he had 3,000 Vietnamese on board.

Mr. Hsiao's story was similar to that of Hsu Shien-wen, skipper of the Huey Fong, who is in custody on charges that he was carrying more passengers than allowed when he entered Hong Kong. Mr. Hsu faces four years in prison, more than \$40,000 in fines and confiscation of his vessel. Diplomatic sources said at least two other freighters carrying Vietnamese refugees are sailing toward Hong Kong.

## Emergency Talks Held to Head Off Shutdown

## British Leyland Workers Split on Strike

LONDON, Feb. 8 (UPI) — Workers in Britain's largest auto company split today over a strike that management has claimed threatens the company's survival, and management and union leaders held emergency talks to try to head off a shutdown.

The government intervened to try to end a month-old strike by more than 1 million public-service workers. The strike has closed 1,500 schools, locked out 750,000 pupils, forced most hospitals to admit only emergency cases, allowed garbage to pile up on city streets and kept cemeteries closed.

Environment Secretary Peter Shore held separate talks with local government and union negotiators after the unions yesterday rejected an 8.8-percent pay offer with a guaranteed minimum weekly wage of \$100.

About 1.5 million low-paid workers are pressing for a 40-percent wage boost and a \$120 minimum wage. Union leaders said they will step up their strike actions next week.

In Cardiff, Wales, Prime Minister James Callaghan's home constituency, a public-service union offered to call off its strike if the prime minister would work for a week as a hospital porter for \$84, the present average wage.

At the state-owned British Leyland automotive plant in Longbridge, Birmingham, 19,000 workers voted yesterday for a strike and walked off the job without warning. The dispute was over a \$20-a-week "parity" bonus, which the company said it could not pay because of low productivity.

But when strike votes were held today at two more British Leyland

plants at Cowley, near Oxford, one rejected a walkout by a big majority and union officials ordered a second ballot at the other because there was no clear majority.

A final decision will be made Monday after union officials receive voting results from all 36 plants of British Leyland. The company makes Austin, Morris, Rover and Jaguar cars as well as trucks and buses and is one of Britain's

## Charges of Torture of Arabs Termed 'Libelous' by Israel

By Paul Hofmann

JERUSALEM, Feb. 6 (NYT) — Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir denounced today what he termed "an intentional, permanent attempt on behalf of murderers in our hands to smear our country and way of life."

The minister said, on emerging from a Cabinet meeting, that allegations of systematic brutality in the interrogation of Arab prisoners were "utterly false, baseless and libelous."

The setting of Mr. Tamir's declarations suggested that they were a response by the government to a report on human rights in various countries, including Israel, that the U.S. Department of State has just submitted to Congress. The issue is at present burdening U.S.-Israeli relations.

According to the State Department document, "instances of mistreatment have occurred" in Israel. The implication is that at least some Arab residents of the Israeli-occupied territories who are under suspicion of being implicated in political crimes have been abused or tortured.

It is known that the State Department report was in part based on messages from a former vice consul in charge of visa matters at the U.S. Consulate General in Jerusalem. The torture charges have dismayed and angered Israeli officials, who for years have shown resentment over contacts between staff members of the U.S. Consulate General here and Arabs in East Jerusalem and the West Bank.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman, Michael Shiloah, said today, "We have no relations with the American Consulate in Jerusalem. We deal only with the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv."

The United States, like other nations maintaining diplomatic ties with Israel, has not formally recognized Jerusalem as this country's

capital. The U.S. Consulate General here, whose jurisdiction extends to East Jerusalem and the West Bank, is in effect ignoring the presence of the Israeli government in the city and, in turn, is being officially ignored by it.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv said today that the embassy had been instructed by Washington to raise the question of alleged torture practices — as reported by the consulate general in Jerusalem — with Israeli authorities.

The spokesman said that the issue was treated on a government-to-government basis. He said that the embassy in Tel Aviv was neither equipped nor entitled to conduct an independent investigation of the torture charges.

U.S. diplomats said the human rights situation was one of many topics that were regularly discussed in the frequent meetings between U.S. and Israeli officials on various levels. "There certainly isn't a lack of communication between us and the Israelis," said an official. "Americans and Israelis know plenty about each other."

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## Anti-Semitic Incident in Berlin Called No Proof of Neo-Nazism

BERLIN, Feb. 8 (AP) — An American teacher outraged by anti-Semitic abuse from German students cautioned today against viewing the incident as a widespread manifestation of neo-Nazism in West Germany.

"I am worried that a news story will give people the wrong impression, that people are going to have a lot of prejudices against Germans and Germany," said Thomas Still in his first interview since the West Berlin newspaper Tagesspiegel last week revealed that ninth graders called him "a Jewish pig."

"These incidents occur in every country, including the United States," Mr. Still said in a telephone interview. "It is a general problem in society. Unfortunately, some people are influenced by these [anti-Semitic] ideas. They have existed and probably always will."

He said that the incident occurred when four students in his ninth-grade class drew a swastika and a Star of David on a blackboard and added the words: "Gas the Jewish pig."

"It definitely was not an organized neo-Nazi group," Mr. Still said, adding, "The danger is that no one cares."



## Vote to Raise Taxes on Feb. 27

## Cleveland Virtually Broke, Paying Bills on Daily Basis

By Iver Petersen

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8 (NYT) — This city has virtually run out of money to pay its daily expenses.

"We're existing on a day-to-day basis," a spokesman for Mayor George P. Kucinich said. "Right now we're not paying for anything that we don't absolutely have to be paid for and putting off everything else whenever possible. There's enough money to pay bills that must be paid, but the situation changes day by day."

The cash squeeze, predicted Dec. 1978 when the city was shut out of the bond market after its default on \$5.5 million in notes, became apparent in recent days as the city's cash balance became equal to a negative amount of money committed to various expenses, such as salaries and pension payments, of \$9 million.

By putting off many bills, the city's finance director has apparently garnered enough cash to meet the city's payroll until the Feb. 27 vote on whether or not the city income tax should be raised by 50 cents, to a penny-and-a-half on the dollar. The prospect of that tax has forestalled action by major voters for payment on the city's debt notes.

City officials have begun calling various creditors owed for services and supplies, requesting forbearance on unpaid bills. But even if an income tax increase is approved, some analysts say, the city will still be short of cash by the end of the year.

## Might Not Be Enough

Indeed, there are fears that the \$3 million anticipated for the rest of this year from the tax increase, if approved, might not be enough to meet the city's deficit. It has been estimated that this gap might reach \$50 million by the end of the year.

Mr. Kucinich would probably defer a bigger tax increase of a full percent, as suggested by some members of the City Council, but reportedly has rejected the idea of a politically unworkable, Cleveland has twice rejected income-tax increases, and the city's relatively low taxes have forced the seven years of deficit spending that precipitated the present crisis.

Meanwhile, legislation drawn up by Gov. James Rhodes to provide Cleveland with emergency state aid to impose state controls on city spending is pending before the legislature.

The bill, patterned after New York State's response to New York City's fiscal crisis in 1975, is being pushed by the Feb. 27 vote, legislative leaders believe that its passage before the tax vote will encourage voters to believe that the city would bail out of problems that would follow reduction of the tax increase.

## Municipal Light Plant

The voters will also decide whether to sell the city's deficit-ridden municipal light plant. Its retention by the city — over bids by Cleveland's private utility to buy it — was the centerpiece of Mr. Kucinich's populist mayoral campaign against what he calls the domination of the city by greedy banking and manufacturing interests.

He is campaigning hard for a

## Vietnam Accuses U.S. of Stalling on Diplomatic Ties

HANOI, Feb. 8 (AP) — Vietnam accused the United States today of using the war in Cambodia as a pretext to delay the normalization of U.S. relations with Vietnam and of acting contrary to its stated stand on Chinese-Vietnamese relations.

Hanoi's Communist Party newspaper said "the Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese government do not remain silent to what the United States has agreed with China following the Carter-Teng discussions on the situation in Asia of the Pacific, including the Kampuchea [Cambodia] problem." It urged the talks in Washington between President Carter and Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiang-shan.

The article said the United States, after accusing the toppled Cambodian regime of Premier Pol Pot of violating human rights, "has actually encouraged Chinese authorities to support this gang to enable it to continue the border war against Vietnam."

"The Carter administration has several occasions made known its desire to improve relations with Vietnam and remain neutral in Vietnam-China relations. But its recent deeds have not matched its words," the article said.

The article was carried by the Vietnam news agency and monitored here.

## Biggest Vienna Store Burns; No Casualties

VIENNA, Feb. 8 (AP) — Vienna's Gerngross department store is a smoking ruin this morning after a nocturnal blaze that caused casualties.

The fire started before midnight in the store — Vienna's biggest — and spread to a neighboring building on an escalator. Vienna Fire Chief Anton Santyr said that the fire had first been spotted in the escalator and quickly spread to the two floors of the four-story building despite the efforts of 200 firefighters and 30 fire trucks.

vote to keep "Mun Light," in part because he believes it is the key to an antitrust suit, seeking more than \$300 million in damages, that he has filed against the private utility, the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. The mayor charges that the Light and take over its customers, and he maintains that sale of the plant would destroy the suit.

Recently, Mr. Kucinich secured federal inquiries into the relationship between Cleveland Electric and the Cleveland Trust Co., the city's largest bank, which alone among Cleveland's six lenders refused to renew the notes due last December.

With the help of consumer activist Ralph Nader, Mr. Kucinich charged before the chairman of two House subcommittees that Cleveland Trust had refused to extend its credit unless the mayor agreed to sell Mun Light. Mr. Kucinich contended that, since three Cleveland Trust directors also sit on the board of the private utility, and since Cleveland Trust is both registrar for Cleveland Electric stock and holds a large amount of the stock itself, the bank had an interest in seeing the municipal light plant sold and the lawsuit dropped.

Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., chairman of the House Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs subcommittee, has relayed these charges with a request for a report on them to the Securities and Exchange Commission and to the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. He has asked for replies by Feb. 20.

Cleveland Trust has denied that it set the sale of Mun Light as a precondition of renewing the loan.

## Carter Commitment in N.Y.C.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT) — Mayor Edward Koch and Gov. Hugh Carey won a commitment yesterday from President Carter to do everything possible to assure New York City of at least \$100 million in additional federal aid in the next fiscal year. But on Capitol Hill, at hearings conducted by the Senate Banking Committee, Mayor Koch and Gov. Carey were told not to expect congressional approval of the aid and to proceed with deep budget cuts on that assumption.

## Alaskan Exports Sought

## U.S., Mexico, Japan Oil Swap Proposed

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP) — Alaska is pressing the Carter administration and Congress to approve a three-way swap that would send North Slope oil to Japan in exchange for Mexican crude, which would be diverted from Japanese markets to the U.S. Gulf Coast.

Capping months of consultations between Alaska state officials and Petroleum Mexicanos (Pemex), the Mexican national oil company,

Alaska Gov. Jay Hammond was to make a formal presentation of the state's proposal during a meeting with Energy Secretary James Schlesinger.

"We are asking for exports of Alaskan crude oil, with the up-front suggestion that this is a chance to break the taboo against Alaskan oil exports," said Robert LeResch, Alaska's commissioner for natural resources.

Mr. LeResch said Alaska has reached an agreement to continue

discussion of the oil swap with Mexico, and that Pemex officials said they would urge President Jose Lopez Portillo to raise the question during President Carter's visit to Mexico later this month.

## "Willing Partner"

"I think we have a willing partner in Mexico if we could get approval from the federal government and an agreement on prices," Mr. LeResch said yesterday in a telephone interview.

While the amount of crude oil involved is relatively small — 100,000 barrels a day — administration approval of the proposal could break an impasse over the so-called oil swaps.

In practice, the swaps amount to individual sales of oil shipments that allow for transportation savings of 60 cents to almost \$2 a barrel and for increased revenues for the state or the oil companies.

A senior official at the Energy Department said yesterday that Gov. Hammond's proposal "tends to fold into a large range of options regarding the West Coast crude surplus," and that Mr. Schlesinger is not likely to act immediately on the Alaskan proposal.

## Proposals Circulated

However, the department is circulating proposals for Alaskan oil exports within the administration. The options cited in the proposals include one allowing the export of all 1.2 million barrels a day of Alaskan oil production, and another allowing the export of oil produced above the current level.

Over the last year and a half, Mr. Schlesinger has been overruled by Mr. Carter during Cabinet-level discussions over sending an Alaskan oil swap to Congress for approval.

The Energy Department at various times has favored Alaskan oil exports as a means of relieving the West Coast oil glut, estimated at 400,000 barrels a day, and to provide an added incentive for the major oil companies to increase Alaskan production and expand the capacity of the 800-mile Alaska pipeline.

Under the Export Administration Act and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973, Congress could block an administration proposal to export Alaskan oil.

## Russian Is Sentenced For Car-Sales Profit

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (Reuters) — A Russian who sold four cars for an illegal profit has been sentenced to four years in hard labor, the trade-union newspaper Trud reported yesterday.

V. Lvovich of Kalinin aroused suspicion when he bought his fourth car, a new Lada, and sold it immediately through a state agency, the newspaper said. Investigators said Lvovich had made a 5,000-ruble (\$7,500) profit by privately agreeing with the buyer on an illegal higher price, as he had done in three earlier sales.



WALLED IN — No this woman is not caught between bricks; she is actually jogging between two walls. Photographer David Cornwell, of the Rocky Mountain News in Denver, used 500-mm lens in making two walls look like one.

## In Senate Subcommittee Testimony

## Mrs. Carter Pleads for Emotionally Ill

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP) — Testifying yesterday on behalf of millions who could use emotional help, Rosalynn Carter told a Senate subcommittee, "Everybody has a mental problem."

"All of us," said Mrs. Carter, who has seen her own family touched by marital discord, can be affected by emotional upsets as the result of "marital problems . . . unemployment . . . drug abuse" or other troubles.

And asked by Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., if she thinks Americans today face more stresses than they once did, she said: "I'm sure there are stresses. I'm sure that my children have more things to contend with than I had."

Mrs. Carter thus followed her own advice to "people who have had a mental health problem" to "speak out," because it helps other

people with problems feel "it's all right," rather than feel a shameful stigma.

Her son, Chip, and daughter-in-law, Carol, announced in November that they were separating, and President and Mrs. Carter have said little since about their feelings.

## Need for Funds

Making the first appearance by a president's wife before a congressional body since Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Carter spoke softly and feelingly for the emotionally ill she herself has seen in her years of work for them — and in harder and louder tones on the need for more money to attack the problem.

Senate Health subcommittee Chairman Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., agreeing fully with her aims, said that "funding for basic research has grown impressively" since the early 1960s.

It was then, he noted, that his

brother, President John F. Kennedy, "called attention to the non-symptom of mental health care."

"I have to take issue with you, senator," on dollars for research and prevention, Mrs. Carter replied. Until 1967, she said, research funds did increase, but from 1967 to now they have been cut in half in real dollars, considering the effect of inflation.

Then she argued for the recommendations of the president's Commission on Mental Health, of which she was de facto head.

## Report on Increase

She also gave the subcommittee a statement strongly defending the additional monies allotted mental health in her husband's otherwise austere fiscal 1980 budget, which either cuts or holds level most other health programs.

Mental health programs are to get \$633 million in 1980, up \$59 million, or 10.2 percent, from the 1979 figure. With money already added to the 1979 budget, "this will make a total of more than \$100 million in new funds as a result" of the influence of Mrs. Carter's commission, a federal health official reported.

Mrs. Carter said: "People often ask me how I justify pressing for more funds for mental health when there are so many problems facing the nation. It is easy for me to remind them that our mental health problems are serious — and that we have endured years of neglect of the mentally ill — and that no other problem facing society touches so many families or leaves them so vulnerable."

Among the mental health commission's 117 recommendations, she saw three "main priorities":

- Broadening the national network of community mental health centers — local treatment units — into a "community mental health system" with more capacity to help underserved populations. This includes the chronically ill who are too often "dumped" out of mental hospitals into communities unprepared to support them.
- Developing new ways to finance mental care, including private and public insurance coverage.
- Research into the still too little understood causes of mental illness and retardation, and possible treatments.

## U.S. Agencies

## Get Forecast:

## Cool and Dim

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI) — The White House yesterday confirmed that President Carter has ordered federal agencies to lower their thermostats and turn out their lights, and their ranks are, when possible, to walk instead of riding.

In a memorandum last Friday, Mr. Carter said that he is directing all Cabinet departments to take immediate steps to reduce the use of petroleum fuels.

He said that the energy conservation steps, including lowering thermostats to 65 degrees (18 degrees Celsius), are necessary because of the oil shortfall resulting from the crisis in Iran.

## Agrees to Return Stock, Cash to Shareholders

## Columnist Buckley Faces Fraud Charges

By John F. Berry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP) — William Buckley Jr., the author and commentator, and 10 other defendants were accused yesterday by the Securities and Exchange Commission of defrauding the shareholders of a publicly owned corporation controlled by Mr. Buckley.

In a major financial settlement filed with the suit, Mr. Buckley agreed to return about \$1.4 million in stock and cash to the shareholders of Starr Broadcasting Group Inc. Other defendants must contribute another \$360,000.

The civil suit, filed by the SEC in U.S. District Court here, accused the defendants of making "false and misleading" statements to the SEC and to the company's shareholders. The company was named among the defendants.

The court permanently enjoined the defendants from "obtaining money or property by means of untrue statements . . ."

## Resigned as Chairman

Mr. Buckley, who resigned as chairman of Starr Broadcasting in August, still owns 20 percent of the stock. A proposal to merge the company into Shamrock Broadcasting, a privately owned company, awaits approval by stockholders and the Federal Communications Commission.

## Could Become Important Food Crop

## Corn-Like Perennial Found in Mexico

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT) — In a remote mountain region in Mexico, a perennial plant that crossbreeds with corn has been discovered, awakening hopes for producing a perennial variety of that food crop with revolutionary implications for agriculture.

What has been found is a new form of teosinte, a wild plant believed to be either the ancestor of corn or a descendant from a common ancestor of both plants.

Dr. Hugh Illis, a botanist at the University of Wisconsin in Madison who participated in the discovery, noted that the newly found plant grows at elevations as high as 10,000 feet and survives occasional snowfalls. He hopes, therefore, that corn derived from crossbreeding with this species could grow as far north as Virginia, springing up each year with no need for replanting. A considerable part of the cost of growing corn goes to plowing under old crops and sowing new ones.

Perhaps the most immediate application of the discovery, Dr. Illis said, will be crossbreeding to enable existing corn to withstand humid soil where it now easily becomes diseased. The new teosinte, unlike the annuals that are its relative, grows in moist soil and even in streams.

## Breeders Sent Seeds

Since the discovery last September, seeds of the new plant have been sent to plant breeders all over the world. Dr. Illis said last week-end. He predicted that the results of their experiments would start becoming known in the next few years. U.S. seed companies he added, are particularly hopeful of introducing perennial properties into sweet corn.

Dr. Illis and his companions reached the area, a precipitous region of the Sierra de Manantlan in the state of Jalisco in Mexico, with the aid of four mules, two horses, a donkey and a supporting party of local Indians.

In 1910, Dr. Albert Hitchcock of the Smithsonian Institution discovered a perennial form of teosinte near Ciudad Guzman, not far from the new finds. It was named Zea perennis. Because its genetic material was organized into 40 chromosomes, as opposed to the 20 in corn, hybrids derived by cross-fertilization with corn were sterile.

## 20 Chromosomes

The newly found variety, Zea diploperennis, has 20 chromosomes and appears to produce fertile plants when crossed with corn. It is also more robust and has grown to eight feet in a greenhouse at the University of Guadalajara, according to a report in the Jan. 12 issue of Science.

This new variety, the report says, "should provide geneticists and maize breeders with a potentially valuable source of germ plasm and may lead to the development of perennial maize."

## Based on Social Security

## U.S. Study Backs Ending Of Student Aid Program

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT) — The General Accounting Office says that a study of Social Security benefits to college students supports President Carter's request that the program be ended.

The congressional accounting and investigative agency concluded that the Social Security support for college students was a poorly designed and expensive program that duplicated other forms of student assistance and had inequitable features.

These conclusions were to be made public in testimony by Gregory Ahart, director of the GAO Human Resources Division, to the oversight subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee. A copy of the statement was obtained by The New York Times yesterday.

## \$170 Million in Savings

Under a 1965 amendment to the Social Security Act, youths aged 18 to 22 who are attending college full time and are not married can receive benefits if their parents are retired, disabled or dead persons covered by Social Security.

The number of students receiving such benefits has risen from about 206,000 in 1965 to 817,500 by the end of 1978, and total payments to the students has risen from \$325 million to \$1.6 billion.

The accounting agency estimated that, if Congress agreed to phase out the program over a four-year period, as President Carter has requested, Social Security trust funds would be saved \$170 million in the first year and \$1.8 billion by 1984.

The student benefit program was one of several Social Security benefits that Mr. Carter asked Congress to eliminate. Among the other programs the administration wants ended are the \$255 lump sum "death benefit" for surviving spouses of a covered worker; the monthly benefit for a child being reared by a widowed spouse when the child reaches 16 years of age rather than the present 18, and a reduction in minimum benefits for persons who already get substantial federal pensions.

Speaker of the House Thomas O'Neill Jr. and Rep. Al Ullman, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, have expressed opposition to the proposed benefit reduction. The consensus in Congress is that they will not be enacted this year.

However, the accounting office study, which was begun before Mr. Carter submitted his new budget and was carried out independently of the administration, might strengthen the White House's hand.

## To Testify

Officials of the American Council on Education and the National Student Association were to speak at subcommittee hearings in opposition to ending the benefits.

In criticizing the student benefit program, the GAO said that Social Security student benefits are duplicated by other forms of student assistance. The study said that about 70 percent of the students getting Social Security benefits would be eligible for a basic educational opportunity grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and that about 27 percent were getting such grants.

The investigative agency said it had conservatively estimated that 50 percent of the students received financial assistance from at least one other federal, state or private source.

Charles Saunders, vice president of the American Council on Education, said that such arguments were misleading. He noted that the basic education grant may not exceed \$1,800 next year and may not be more than half of college costs.

"There is no way such grants can replace present Social Security benefits," Mr. Saunders said. He estimated that a widow with a \$6,000 income and one child in college would suffer a net loss of family income of \$2,300 if the Social Security benefits were eliminated. In a higher income bracket of \$18,000, the net loss would be \$2,080, he said. Moreover, he added, the administration is not estimating that HEW grant spending would go up in calculating savings.

By 1974, however, all of the investments had soured and each of the four SITCO partners faced imminent bankruptcy, the SEC said.

That summer, with SITCO's debt at \$8 million and interest expenses exceeding \$100,000 a month, the SEC alleges that Mr. Buckley came up with a plan to sell the losing personal investment to the publicly owned Starr Broadcasting.

The SEC suit alleges that in 1971 Mr. Buckley and three executives at Starr Broadcasting formed a private investment partnership called SITCO.

Investments cited The other partners, all defendants in the SEC suit, were Peter Starr, president of Starr Broadcasting until he was fired in 1976; his brother Michael, the former executive vice president of Starr Broadcasting; and the company's former counsel, Gordon Ryan.

Generally, the SEC suit alleges that the four partners, by a series of complicated and sometimes illegal financial transactions, invested some \$7.5 million in an office building in Coral Gables, Fla., and 16 outdoor theaters in Texas.

The Starrs and Mr. Ryan, who did not have Mr. Buckley's personal financial resources, regularly used Starr Broadcasting funds, interest-free, to finance their stake in the partnership, the SEC said.

## Growth of Company

At the time, Starr Broadcasting had grown from a modest one-radio station operation owned by Mr. Buckley in the early 1960s to a communications conglomerate, mainly through the efforts of Peter Starr.

Based in Westport, Conn., Starr Broadcasting in 1974 owned three network-affiliated TV stations, five FM radio stations and six AM stations.

The SEC suit names as defendants the members of the board of directors of Starr Broadcasting who agreed to take over the ailing partnership owned by their fellow board members. They are Maurice McGill, Robert Smith Jr., Mark Hannan Jr., Norman Francis and Glenn Burrus. Only Mr. Hannan is still a Starr Broadcasting director.

## Buckley: Never Again

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP) — Mr. Buckley says he never intends to serve again as the director of a publicly traded corporation.

Mr. Buckley commented yesterday after the SEC ordered him to remain off the boards of such corporations for at least five years.

"I have no intention, given what I now know about the financial responsibilities of a director, of ever again serving as a director of a public corporation," Mr. Buckley said.

## 4 Other Sites

On Dr. Illis's last trip, four additional sites were found, one being a two-acre "solid stand" of the new variety. It is more grasslike in appearance than other forms of teosinte, with many stalks rising from a single root system. It may, the botanist believes, be the most primitive form of the genus Zea.

Teosinte of the annual, well-known varieties is often found within or alongside corn plantations in regions of more primitive Mexican agriculture. The plants are typically scorned and uprooted as weeds, but geneticists believe their crossbreeding with corn will provide the latter with new vigor.

Teosinte does not closely resemble corn. It produces rows of 6 to 10 triangular seeds fitted together in one husk, each seed furnished, as in corn, with a thread for fertilization.

Dr. George Beadle, winner of a Nobel Prize, has sought to trace the origins of corn. When Europeans first reached the Americas, he has pointed out, native plant breeders had already altered corn to such an extent that no obvious wild relative was evident. It had been bred to produce ears totally unsuited to natural reproduction.

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## The Chronic Crisis

When President Carter presented his energy program, in the days when his administration was young and untried, there were many Americans who denied that there was an energy crisis. It was a plot of the oil companies, they charged, an over-dramatization by the man from Georgia, scare headlines by the environmentalists. However, contradictory the stands of Mr. Carter's opponents, things dragged on in Congress and the laboring mountain brought forth a mouse.

But what was precipitated by the Arab oil-producing states in cartel has recurred because Iran is going through a revolution that seems inclined to keep much of the native petroleum at home. Energy Secretary Schlesinger told a Senate committee that this was "prospectively more serious" than the embargo that began in 1973. Whereupon the dollar fell, so did the American stock market, while gold (although somehow this seems more appropriate to the days of Cyrus than those of Reza Pahlavi) soared in price.

Mr. Schlesinger was a little startled at this reaction because his remarks are not new and the United States is better prepared, at least for the short haul, than it was when the embargo cut back on oil imports. But for the long haul the Energy Secretary's warning was most appropriate, and unless Congress is willing to do something basic about energy the petroleum crisis will remain chronic. The United States economy and its standing in the world will be largely at the mercy of oil

producers and their various whims and wills — whether these arise from a population explosion in Mexico, arguments over federalism in Canada, diplomatic relations with China or the perennial uncertainties or politics in developing nations.

When Europeans become snuffy about U.S. waste of energy they might consider that the use of petroleum and much of the technology that arose from it, including mass production of automobiles, were chiefly American contributions, and oil helped link a great nation in ways that smaller states cannot appreciate. But while this may help explain American unwillingness to come to grips with the energy crisis it does not solve that crisis. What is necessary for the United States is to face realities and abandon the nostalgia for oil wells in Pennsylvania — which did wipe out another U.S. industry — the whaling fleets — and did alter much that had been characteristic of American extractive industries, from coal to timber.

The United States has too many resources, natural and human, to remain hitched to the oddities of the international oil market. And meeting that condition is rather more important than brooding about property taxes and trying to compel governmental equality of receipts and spending. For the energy crisis affects every aspect of living today — including the very sources of taxation and the purposes of appropriation.

## Allegations of Torture

Does Israel systematically torture Arab prisoners? The State Department, in its new human rights report, suggests the answer is yes. Israel "totally denies" the new allegations. They are based on confidential reports, leaked to the Washington Post, from a former officer in the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem. The diplomat, Alexandra Johnson, who was briefly engaged to one of the reported victims and who has since been "selected out" of the foreign service, interviewed 29 visa applicants who had been arrested in 1977 and earlier. She related, in cables sent in May and November of last year, their allegations of pretrial mistreatment and torture. Her superiors in the consulate, and now the State Department itself, have essentially supported what she said.

Frankly, it is hard to be aware of the dark underside of the Middle East conflict — its passions, its enmities and its frustrations — over the last three decades and not to suspect there is some fire behind this smoke. The facts are always difficult to establish in these cases. Israelis have an obvious interest in covering up. Palestinians could have a variety of personal and political motives for embellishing the details of detention. We believe, nonetheless, that the Israelis, stung by repeated acts of Palestinian terror, have responded at times in wretched ways. If that is so, they deserve to be held to account — and the whole region needs to be urged

toward the general peace that alone holds promise of ending the terror and the torture, too.

But the immediate question that has to be asked is whether, in rendering extremely damaging official charges against a friendly government, the standard of "we believe" is enough. We think not. The State Department's human-rights report is based essentially on one person's interviews with the self-identified victims. What has been published about Alexandra Johnson's personal life and career at the least raises questions about the degree of reliance her superiors placed on her cables — the first of their sort the State Department had received in the nearly 12 years of Israeli occupation of Arab territories. Although human rights have figured in various U.S.-Israeli conversations for a couple of years, neither she nor other American diplomats discussed the particulars of her allegations with Jerusalem. This newspaper, in writing its story based on the Johnson cables, was offered full on-the-ground cooperation by the Israeli government in examining the truth of the charges, but the actual arrangements have not yet been made.

We await the results of that part of the inquiry to judge better the truth of the State Department's charges. We think all fair-minded people should.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Italy's Politicians Test the Air

The fall of the Andreotti government, precipitated by the withdrawal of Communist support, is less likely to lead to a basic change than to more of the same — a minority Christian Democratic government ruling with direct or tacit Communist backing on major issues. But for the first time since 1976 there is a chance that Italy's democrats can break away from dependence on the Communists. That would require skillful maneuver, new elections and a continuing swing in the popular vote back to former partners. It may be helped by the coming election of a European Parliament. It is an opportunity worth exploring.

The Communists, who won a staggering 34 percent of the vote in 1976, compared to 39 percent for the Christian Democrats, offer to resume cooperation if they are given important Cabinet posts. The Christian Democrats hold to a short answer: "Prove first by long-term cooperation outside the Cabinet that you accept democratic processes and have severed your ties to Moscow."

The outcome could be a compromise of less than historic significance, offering posts in the next Christian Democratic government to technicians friendly to the Communists. That is the solution favored by the Socialists, who dropped below 10 percent of the vote in 1976, and by the smaller parties that also supported the Andreotti government. The alternative would be early elections, which the small parties as well as the Christian Democrats want to avoid. They prefer to wait until the June balloting for the European Parliament, when Europe's Socialists are expected to win by far the biggest bloc of seats, while the Communists, losing ground in Italy and elsewhere, may win less than 10 percent. Substantial Socialist gains would perhaps make it possible to reconstitute an Italian center-

left coalition, excluding the Communists. Recent local elections indicate that the Communist vote may be down below 30 percent and that of the Christian Democrats up to 40 percent. If the Communists are now denied Cabinet posts, they too would prefer to delay elections to overcome internal dissension and to rebuild electoral strength.

Two years of austerity, with Communist consent, have cut Italy's inflation rate from 23 to 12 percent, turned an annual payments deficit of \$2 billion into a surplus of \$8 billion, and lifted foreign exchange and gold reserves to \$29 billion. But that has also meant virtually no economic growth, a decline in investment and a big rise in unemployment to 7.2 percent — reducing Communist strength among workers who hold the party partly responsible. The danger for any government without Communist support is that the Communist unions might take a militant turn and undermine the recent economic gains.

But the maneuvering has just begun: it will be weeks, perhaps months, before a new government is formed or elections are called. Italy has experienced many such crises but there is a new element now: the moves toward greater European integration, including the direct election of a European Parliament by universal suffrage. In Europe as a whole, the Communists will be seen to be a small minority and not the wave of the future they once appeared to be in Italy. If Andreotti can hold things together until June, the political balance in Italy may change considerably.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 9, 1904

NEW YORK — The New York Tribune commented in an editorial: "If war comes to the Far East the responsibility will be clear. Russia has been the aggressor from the beginning and while, for weeks past, she has been professing sentiments of peace, she has been doing acts that have led straight toward war. It is not a question of who makes the formal declaration or who fires the first shot, but of who forces the Powers into a situation from which escape can be had only across the battlefield. The world will judge that Russia has done so in this case."

#### Fifty Years Ago

February 9, 1929

BERLIN — The new budget which provides for \$312 million as the Government's contribution to Germany's reparation payments this year, is considered to be jeopardized by the action of the Catholic Center Party in retiring from the Muller Cabinet. The party newspaper published an editorial rejoicing that the party recovers its freedom of action after a full decade of Cabinet responsibility. The reparation sum was to be raised by increasing the tax on beer, and this is particularly unpopular in Bavaria, stronghold of Center support.



## EEC: Business Not as Usual

By Karl Kaiser

BONN — Business is not as usual in the European Community. The appearance of sometimes tumultuous disagreements and setbacks detracts from important changes in the internal character of the community that have been under way for some time.

The first is the development toward a European monetary system. Once it is implemented, its effect on the community will be profound. In economic terms, the system intends to stabilize the exchange rates of the member currencies, to contribute to economic stability internally by creating a common European currency unit. But in political terms the system means more. It creates the first elements of economic and monetary union through its firm obligation to act and consult. It establishes a community based on solidarity for times of economic trouble by committing large resources to a common pool.

For those in the community wary of West German economic power, it commits German resources to Europe and integrates the existing West German mark zone into a European system where the smaller countries share in the management.

### Political Realities

The European monetary system reflects political realities that may become more permanent in the future — a French-German leadership in the structure of the community. Together they carry the responsibility for its maintenance and development. The excellent relationship between President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany creates particularly favorable circumstances for such cooperation.

The current French objection to the implementation of the European monetary system is logical and sensible. The compensatory payments to farmers that now accompany exchange rates make monetary policy dependent on the approval of the farming lobby. Such a link would jeopardize flexibility and effectiveness of monetary policy in the future. Moreover, a settlement today may bring about some overdue constructive changes in the increasingly absurd organization of European agricultural policy. But the momentum of the European monetary system is now so great

that its implementation is only a matter of time.

The United States understandably observes the enterprise with mixed feelings.

The European monetary system owes a small part of its existence to the weakening leadership of the dollar, which increasingly failed to internationalize the needs of the international system that it led and, instead, acted more and more according to shortsighted national priorities.

By its mere mass in the international monetary system, the European monetary system helps to protect the dollar against sudden attacks. The total reserves of the nine members are about four times the U.S. reserves.

As an important political consequence, the European monetary system forces the United States to look at and deal with the European Community as a unit, and it obliges the community to increasingly act in unison in the crucial field of the international politics of money.

The second area of profound change is the enlargement of the community by the entry of Greece, Portugal and Spain. No other event in the history of the community is more likely to threaten the achievements of about three decades of integration. The inclusion of three semi-developed countries in this community of industrialized nations puts a new strain on existing policies, resource distribution and institutions. The heterogeneity of the future 12 scares everybody who has not forgotten the negative lessons of British entry for common policies.

When did politicians decide to go ahead and why is there still a positive potential in enlargement? The answer lies in the redefinition and expansion of the community's goals during recent years. It has come to see itself as a force to preserve democracy in Europe. With millions of people annually crossing borders and growing economic interdependence, these countries have moved so near to the center of concern of northern European countries that anything like a new fascism in Spain, a regime of colonies in Greece or political extremism in Portugal could profoundly affect the politics and the security of the rest of Europe.

Hence the community has taken it upon itself to help build a stable social and political basis for democracy in these countries — a basis that is the foundation of the community's existence. The guerrilla fighters of the Sandinista National Liberation Front: a divided business, political and trade union community generally known as the Democratic Opposition: a large segment of the population; and the U.S. administration.

The guerrillas appear to be at least as strong today on the local scene as they were a year ago.

Operating from bases in neighboring Costa Rica and from secret hideouts within Nicaragua, the Sandinistas carry out almost daily hit-and-run assaults on National Guard posts and patrols, armed robberies and sabotage of commercial, industrial and farm properties.

The Democratic Opposition, scattered among more than a dozen individual interest groups and somewhat weakened by the failure of an international effort to find a mediated solution, is regrouping into two organizations — the Broad Opposition Front and the National Patriotic Front.

The Broad Opposition Front, which took part in the early mediation effort, was politically broad-based with representatives of left, center and right. Its main components now are the four factions of the Conservative Party and a small-

democracy in these countries — no doubt difficult and costly but an indispensable undertaking. To this sense, the European community is more important for the preservation of freedom in these countries than NATO. In this vital task the U.S. is important, but the main burden lies with the Europeans.

Obviously, to conduct community affairs with 12 such diverse members is more difficult and messier than with the original club of six. But to shouldering the new responsibility, the community displays its continued vitality and capacity to act in the interest of its members and the West as a whole.

Karl Kaiser, director of the research institute of the German Institute for Foreign Affairs, wrote this article for The New York Times.

### Letters

#### Old Jerusalem

It is erroneous to believe that Arabs consider Old Jerusalem the most important part of the Arab lands to be liberated from Israeli military occupation. The Syrian Golan Heights, the rest of the West Bank, Gaza and Sinai have the same standing to the Arab people. As for the Old City of Jerusalem it just happens that it is also one of Islam's most sacred shrines on Earth — as it is to Christianity and Judaism.

Old Jerusalem's legitimate Arab political character is entirely another question and should not be confused with regard for the Old City's religious importance as it is to the Muslim world as a whole, as often declared by Saudi Arabia. The Islamic religious position vis-à-vis Jerusalem is firmly based on the Koran: "Glorified be He who did take His servant [the Prophet] by night from the inviolable place of worship [Mecca] to the far distant place of worship [Jerusalem] the neighborhood whereof We have blessed," as well as from the Prophet of Islam's saying: "Pilgrimage for Muslims is to be made only to three mosques — Al-Haram Mosque [in Mecca], Al-Aksa Mosque [in Jerusalem] and My Mosque [in Medina]."

The religious importance of Old Jerusalem as a place of veneration and pilgrimage for the two religions, Islam and Christianity, from the earliest time is a historical fact that cannot be changed by Zionist ideology and propaganda aimed at merely justifying Israeli military occupation and annexation of Arab Jerusalem — a matter which is a clear violation of all rules of international law and conventions of the civilized world.

A.A.S. BIN DA'AR.

Vienna.

#### A Happy Reader

Ah, "Doonesbury" right at hand, in the IHT! An end to amiable scolding and stalling by pen pals far away, in the imperial heartland; an end to wistful retrospection from the Danish.

Congratulations, Thanks. But after such knowledge, what forgiveness? Next thing we'll be wanting you to run it on the editorial page, this very best version of what I.F. Stone calls "the looney-hin soap opera of American politics."

DAVID DORRANCE.

Paris.

## Carter's Finances: Questions Remain

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Why do you suppose the name of Mrs. David Bruce, widow of our first liaison officer to Peking, was stricken from the list of invitees to the White House Teng state dinner — to make room for Robert Abboud, the Chicago banker whose \$3.5 million substandard loan to Bert Lance led to a Carter blessing for banking in China?

And why do you suppose the president, during a two-hour talk with Billy Carter Sunday night, never sought to dissuade his brother from lending the Carter name to a Washington reception the next day by the Libyan government — a radical Arab foe of the Camp David "accords" — where a press release containing the standard "Zionism and Racism" propaganda was distributed?

The answer to both questions is that the president must at all costs maintain close relations with both Bert Lance and Billy Carter during their coming ordeal. Both men, I suspect, know too much about a complex series of transactions that may one day come to be known as "the money laundry."

### Unproven Thesis

The money laundry thesis — as yet unproven, and being examined piecemeal, with the greatest reluctance — argues that it is illogical for a man who has decided to spend all his time and energy running for president to decide, at the same time, to undertake an enormous expansion of his personal businesses.

On the contrary, goes the money-laundry thesis, only the need for a large cash flow and heavy borrowing power could cause a busy candidate to begin financing new production facilities and to arrange for a \$9-million line of commodity credit for a partnership and a corporation that had never before needed more than a few hundred thousand dollars.

Following that logic, the thesis suggests that a candidate, a member of his family and a politically ambitious banker arranged the loans from a bank that had never before made commodity loans; that part of this money was used to meet legitimate business needs, but another part was passed through for loans or draws on "potential profits" which could then be used for political purposes. When other sources of funds showed up — such as matching federal campaign monies, or outside contributions — the bank loans could be replaced in the money laundry with nobody the wiser.

To succeed, such a scheme — the existence of which all Carter loyalists boldly deny — would require a few watertight doors. Banker Bert Lance, now a target of a grand jury, refused to answer any questions in the report ordered by the SEC and

the comptroller of the currency Billy Carter, at that grand jury took the Fifth Amendment; at the White House, Joseph L. Powell refused to release the 1976 balance sheets and operating statements of the Carter warehouse partnership and the Carter farms corporation.

The trick in protecting the money laundry is to keep it out of the whole picture. Thus, the audit fails to adequately check the third parties, and can be fooled by treating draws of income as loans. The Federal Elections Commission, when it finally issues its long-delayed Carter report, will not have seen the Carter warehouse financing dealings. Until prodded last month, the aging Lance prosecutors in Atlanta showed little interest in following what they considered a "tangent" — into the Carter family businesses.

### Rage Lacking

Lacking is the sense of public and press outrage that would of these neatly compartmentalized probes under a special prosecutor or would demand that chairman of the Ullman's Joint Committee on Taxation do its unpleasant duty. Cabinet member put the prevailing don't-dig-too-deep mood to me this way: "I don't think the count could stand another scandal."

But just when a questioner was being made to feel not only frustrated but vaguely unpatriotic, rays of hope shined through.

The other night, Billy Carter, costed me in a bar here in Washington. We were both sober, having come from the Libyan reception where no alcohol was served. Carter cheerfully volunteered a colorful opinion of my work, and with the air of a man who has been president over a barrel — went on to boast that at no time during his two-hour session with his brother, the night before did the president suggest Billy's Libyan adventure was ill-advised.

Under questioning, the president's brother-partner showed some concern over questions raised here about his need to borrow \$300,000 some months after the election. He tried to explain the \$148,000 that he drew from the Carter corporation was money owed him from the Carter partnership. (If it was not a bona fide loan, did he declare the money as income? Did the IRS auditor ask? As he hearsily put forward the new explanation, Billy's cockiness wilted.)

Was there a money laundry, and if so, will it ever be exposed? In the heat of investigations, in the conflict of loyalty versus self-interest, the White House believes that both Bert Lance and Billy Carter will hang tough. My guess is that only Bert will.

## Nicaragua Conflict Persists

By David F. Belnap

MANAGUA — After more than a year of strife, Nicaragua's internal political conflict has moderated somewhat, but it remains unresolved, and the major actors are still in place.

The principal charges remain, embodied in the accusation of the 1977 Conference of Bishops that the government had resorted to "torture, rape and summary execution" of civilians.

The government's reply remains substantially the same as its response to similar charges by Amnesty International: "A batch of nonexistent lies."

And there are no signs today of an early end to the drama.

### Somoza's Strength

President Anastasio Somoza cannot reasonably be described as holding a stronger position now than he held when the crisis emerged in this Central American republic, but the unfolding conflict has shown his power.

Somoza still is backed by the country's only military force — the National Guard, which he heads with the rank of major general — and by the nation's only effectively organized political party, the National Liberals. Neither opposition within the country nor pressures from abroad have weakened this support.

A number of elements are ranged against him: The guerrilla fighters of the Sandinista National Liberation Front; a divided business, political and trade union community generally known as the Democratic Opposition; a large segment of the population; and the U.S. administration.

The guerrillas appear to be at least as strong today on the local scene as they were a year ago.

Operating from bases in neighboring Costa Rica and from secret hideouts within Nicaragua, the Sandinistas carry out almost daily hit-and-run assaults on National Guard posts and patrols, armed robberies and sabotage of commercial, industrial and farm properties.

The Democratic Opposition, scattered among more than a dozen individual interest groups and somewhat weakened by the failure of an international effort to find a mediated solution, is regrouping into two organizations — the Broad Opposition Front and the National Patriotic Front.

The Broad Opposition Front, which took part in the early mediation effort, was politically broad-based with representatives of left, center and right. Its main components now are the four factions of the Conservative Party and a small-

businessmen's party called the Movement for a Democratic Nicaragua, other factions having dropped out during negotiations.

The Patriotic Front, still in formation, stands to the left politically. It is spearheaded by two civic organizations with ties to the Sandinistas: the United People's Movement and *Los Doce* (The Twelve).

The people's movement is mainly a student and union organization. The Twelve, some of whom recently began living in exile again, brings together a dozen academic, church and business intellectuals.

The two fronts talk a lot about cooperation against Somoza, but have not yet made any coordinated moves.

Aside from lack of effective unity, the opposition's most critical shortcoming is the absence of one or more appealing public leaders.

"There are a lot of intelligent, able men in the opposition," a neutral observer here said, "but no charismatic person everybody can rally around."

That is an almost fatal flaw for a political movement in Latin America, which Somoza fully recognizes. Concededly to be a gifted politician by his more moderate opponents, Somoza recently said:

"There has been no true discipline in the opposition. There is no single leader who can talk for the opposition."

Such a figure might have been the late Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, the most articulate and best-known foe of Somoza, both inside and outside of Nicaragua, until he was felled by an assassin's bullet Jan. 10, 1978.

Yet while he lived, Chamorro was often "the flag of opposition to Somoza" rather than its undisputed leader," in the words of a political scientist.

The crisis confronted the United States with a knotty policy problem, rooted in history and complicated by Somoza's personal friendships in Congress and elsewhere with the U.S. establishment.

Under the Somozas, Nicaragua has provided valuable assistance to the U.S.-backed overthrow of a pro-Communist president of Guatemala. In 1954 was staged from Nicaragua, as was the failed Bay of Pigs invasion attempt against Cuba in 1961.

Pledged to human rights, Carter administration wants to see Somoza replaced by a more democratic regime, but it does not want to resurrect the old policy of direct intervention.

The opposition is looking to the United States to impose further sanctions on Somoza.

The most effective such action — an end to military and economic assistance — has already been taken. Sanctions of more symbolic nature remain, such as a reduction in the size of the U.S. diplomatic mission here, although it would be difficult for the United States to justify an outright diplomatic rupture.

Los Angeles Times

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.







**5. Conclusions**



## Shell to Cut Oil Supplies 15% April 1

Iranian Oil Shortfall Hits U.S. Refineries

**From Wire Dispatches**  
LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ) — Royal Dutch/Shell is cutting crude-oil supplies to all customers by 15 percent beginning April 1, a company spokesman said today, widening a 5-to-7.5 percent slash already in effect for the first quarter.

The move results from the loss of Iranian supplies and because there is no sign of any improvement in the supply situation. A number of her major oil companies have already announced first-quarter supply reductions — of up to 45 percent in the case of British Petroleum and 10 percent by Esso.

The Royal Dutch/Shell Group has about 4.5 million barrels daily of Shell International Trading (SIT), which is actually making a cut, handles about 2 to 2.5 BD of this for international trade, the spokesman added. He said that while all units of the company will be affected by the cut, these units also obtain some supplies independently of SIT and have no immediate plans for cuts of their own.

A spokesman for Mobil Oil's K. subsidiary said the company had a 7-percent Iranian take and had been able to arrange suitable alternative supplies, but consequently has no plans to cut cuts in supplies to customers, he added.

However, Sir David Steel, BP chairman, today warned that the Iranian nations were not doing enough to reduce their dependence on oil for fueling economic growth and that consequently, it will be necessary to sustain projected rates of 3-to-4 percent in 1980s.

### U.S. Refineries Hurt

Meanwhile, evidence is mounting U.S. oil refiners may be hit proportionately harder by Iran's cut than the loss of Iranian oil did suggest. This is due in part to U.S. environmental restrictions, which limit use of heavier, high-sulfur grades of crude. More importantly, at the approximately 300 U.S. refineries were built to process the heavier grades of crude oil needed for refining gasoline and the other fuels. Unlike their counterparts in Europe, many U.S. refineries are not equipped to handle the heavier grades.

Lighter grades of petroleum already were showing signs of supply tightening prior to the Iranian oil disruptions last autumn, partly because of restrictions that Saudi Arabia had applied early in 1978 output of its Arab light and premium grades. Only about 10 percent of the non-Communist world's oil needs and about 10 percent of U.S. needs were of the heavier grades. But the cutoff of oil shipments by Iran in late December has exacerbated the tightness in supplies of the lighter grades.

As a result, a growing number of U.S. oil companies either have begun, or threaten to start, allocations of gasoline supplies to their customers; reductions are already under way in U.S. refinery operations; 150-called spot markets for the heavier grades of petroleum are being dried up and premiums paid for "preferred" crudes and for products such as gasoline are rising.

Because of the skyrocketing price or because the oil supply is not reliable, many smaller U.S. refiners, that formerly had depended on purchases in the open market to fulfill their crude oil needs, are stopped buying.

### Texasco Outlook

But even the major U.S. companies are beginning to be pinched. Texasco reported yesterday that it is operating its 12 U.S. refineries about 5 percent below capacity, a reduction of 50,000 barrels a day that reflects the limited availability of light low-sulfur oil.

"On the basis of the tight supply situation growing out of the disruptions in Iran," Texasco said, "the company anticipates that customer requirements will exceed its available supplies of such crude oils by as much as 8 percent during the months of February and March."

But the full impact of the Iranian oil is yet to be felt in the United States and elsewhere, oil observers said, because the last tankers, loaded in Iran in late December, are reaching their destinations.

According to the American Petroleum Institute's weekly oil industry statistics, U.S. imports of oil and petroleum products last week to 9.2 million barrels (MBD) from 8.1 MBD the preceding week and 7.8 MBD a year earlier.

As of last Friday, U.S. crude-oil inventories totaled 299.6 million barrels, up slightly from 298.5 million a week earlier but down from 303 million a year earlier. Inventories of the key petroleum products, gasoline and distillates, also are down sharply from year-earlier levels. But there were surplus inventories in the United States as a whole.

## Soviets Entering Siberia With a BAM

**BERKAIT, U.S.S.R. (AP-DJ)** — The Baikal-Amur main line (BAM) is a railroad that will run 2,000 difficult miles across the legendary desolate stretches of easternmost Siberia — from Lake Baikal to the Amur River, near the Pacific Ocean. It is scheduled for completion in 1983, at a cost estimated by Westerners at more than the equivalent of \$10 billion.

An epic project, BAM snakes over permafrost and mountain peaks, across seismic zones that threaten lethal earthquakes, through snowdrifts, rockslides and mudslides. Temperatures sometimes reach 85 degrees Fahrenheit below zero winter; sometimes top 100 degrees in summer.

"You drill one hole, there is sand; you drill another, there is sand and water; you drill another, there is water only," says Evgeny Ivashchenko, a construction supervisor.

Despite the problems, the Soviets expect BAM to be a key transportation and supply route. They intend to use it, for instance, to ship oil produced in western Siberia to Pacific ports. BAM also is militarily important, being farther north than the Trans-Siberian Railroad, which runs uncomfortably close to the Chinese border.

### Rich in Resources

BAM's greatest import, perhaps, is that it is opening up for development vast stretches of Siberian wilderness, land that is unusually rich in resources but that until recently was almost inaccessible. Berkait, located on a newly completed spur of the BAM, is one such area.

Three years ago, this settlement did not exist. Then the Soviets began to build rail extensions to reach the rich coalfields of this

## Epic Project to Open Area to Development

lonely area, and Berkait emerged from the wilderness. Today it has a population of more than 4,500 and expects that to grow to nearly 8,000 by next year.

Berkait's future is tied up with BAM's greatest gift to this region, an ambitious industrial development project called the South Yakutian Territorial Development Complex, that is aimed at turning these quiet reaches into one of the Soviet Union's largest mining and metallurgical complexes.

### Regional Development

The complex includes a string of projects dotted over 96,000 resource-rich square miles in the Yakut Autonomous Republic. The projects are intended to exploit such natural resources as the state's major deposits of coal and iron ore, the chief ingredients for making steel, which is among the things the Soviets hope to do here.

The development scheme was made possible by, and planned in connection with, BAM, which is replacing a few bad roads as this region's main surface link with the outside world. The coming of BAM, says Tomonov, chairman of the state planning committee of the Yakut Republic, "will have a revolutionizing effect on the development of the republic" — exactly what planners had in mind.

"Economic development of these regions begins as soon as the rail line is laid," says Grigoriy Gzanik, who is with the Council for

the Study of Productive Forces in the U.S.S.R.

The benefits to the entire Soviet economy are obvious. The lands traversed by BAM hide a magnificent cache of riches: coal, oil, natural gas, tin, copper, nickel, asbestos and timber among them. They can be exploited for badly-needed non-Communist currencies or used to bolster the economies of the Soviet Union and its allies.

But those riches are buried in the worst of natural conditions. Thus, everything done here requires extra effort. Workers often stay on the job at temperatures past 60 below, but most of their machinery will not function below minus 40. And despite extra pay and benefits for the "hardship" assignment, and extra volunteers on special work projects in the summer. There are severe labor shortages. (Soldiers and prisoners also are used as labor.)

The natural problems of working here are compounded by what apparently is an unusual amount of waste and inefficiency — a subject that the Soviet press treats occasionally. "By world standards, this is bad — and I've worked around the world," says one Western worker, who is helping run some of his company's equipment. Several Western and Japanese companies have contracts to supply equipment or technology for BAM-related projects.

Nevertheless, most foreign analysts assume that whatever the problems and whatever the cost, the country will "muddle through," as one puts it, and complete the BAM project. Although it is slated to be finished in 1983, the official opening is not scheduled until 1985 — which gives the country time to make up for any delays and iron out any wrinkles.

## U.K. Raises World Trade Growth Seen Steady at 5%

### Bank Rate

**LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ)** — The Bank of England raised its minimum lending rate today to 14 percent from 12.5 percent.

This puts the rate at the highest level since Jan. 14, 1977 and is one percentage point below its crisis peak reached in October 1976. The MLR is the lowest rate at which the central bank, as lender of last resort, will lend to the money market.

Analysts had been predicting a rise due to the recent upward pressure on other short-term interest rates and indications that money supply creation is exceeding the official range of 8-to-12 percent.

The bank said the move was made with the permission of the Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey and is intended to support the government's policy of monetary restraint. The leading clearing banks are now expected to raise their base lending rates from their current 12.5 percent.

Share prices on the London Stock Exchange fell sharply in response to the move. Prices are now at their lowest levels since last April.

In other news, the Treasury said that it plans to annually revalue the nation's official reserves of gold, foreign currency and special drawing rights starting on March 31 in keeping with the accounting practice adopted by several other countries.

**S. Africa Revalues Rand**  
JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ) — The South African Reserve Bank upvalued the rand slightly today in what was seen as a response to the declining U.S. dollar. The bank set a new selling rate of \$1.1690 to the rand, up from \$1.1486 yesterday.

By Victor Lusinski

**GENEVA, Feb. 8 (NYT)** — World trade volume is unlikely to expand this year by much more than the 5-percent growth of 1978, economists at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said today.

The value of world trade last year actually rose to \$1.28 trillion, up 14 percent from 1977. But the difference in the volume percentage rise is due to higher prices and shifting exchange rates for the dollar and the yen. In both volume and value, the increases recorded in 1978 were 1 percentage point more than those of the year before, the 84-nation organization said.

## U.S. Nuclear-Power Critics Found Harmful to Sector

**NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ)** — The dream of giants like General Electric, Westinghouse and others who have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in nuclear power plant development is fading from lack of business.

Nuclear power's backers once predicted that 1,000 plants would be in operation by the end of the century. Today, the U.S. government estimates that by the year 2000, only about 230 plants will be added to the present 72.

Even that may be difficult. From a record of 41 reactor orders in 1973, only two were ordered in the United States last year. The once-bright foreign market has also dimmed.

Critics, contending that nuclear power is too risky, have been devastatingly effective in delaying or killing plans for nuclear plants. Last month, they got new ammunition when the Nuclear Regulatory Com-

mission disavowed major portions of a much-quoted government safety study. By backing away, the NRC dealt a blow to the supporters of nuclear power.

Before the Arab oil embargo five years ago, electricity demand in the United States had been growing at about 7 percent a year. Last year, growth was 2.7 percent.

Yet, utilities are still bringing nuclear plants on stream that were ordered when electricity demand growth was high, and now many utilities are sitting on a giant surplus of generating capacity. Reserve margins now average over 30 percent across the United States compared to the tradition of keeping 20 percent of excess capacity available.

Many experts believe the margins will remain high for several years, meaning that there will be little incentive to order new plants. "It is pretty hard to be optimistic that anybody in the nuclear industry will be successful in the next few years," said James King, an analyst with the brokerage firm of David L. Babson.

Many observers doubt if all four U.S. nuclear-reactor makers will survive. Besides GE and Westinghouse, reactors are also made by Combustion Engineering and the Babcock & Wilcox subsidiary of I. Ray McDermott, Westinghouse, with the industry's biggest backlog of business, is the only one profiting from nuclear operations.

But Westinghouse is being sued by a number of utilities over uranium-supply commitments it made but has not kept. The company has agreed to settle about \$107 million, but faces potential liabilities of several hundred million dollars.

Nevertheless, it is GE that many observers believe will ease out of the nuclear business.

Like the others, GE insists it plans to stay in the nuclear field. "We are willing to take losses until things straighten up," said Philip Bray, general manager of GE's Nuclear Energy Products division.

All four companies forecast a market rebound, although they say it could be slow.

### Cost of Living Rises 1.1% in W. Germany

**WESBADEN, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ)** — The cost of living in West Germany rose 1.1 percent in January from December and was up 2.9 percent from a year earlier the government said today.

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## Metal Prices Raised by U.S. Makers

### Speculators Become Increasingly Active

**NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ)** — Base metal prices have been rallying, prodded by steady, and in some cases rising, demand, falling inventories and production cutbacks.

Speculators also are becoming increasingly active in the market and pushing prices, industry sources say.

Yesterday, Asarco, the most aggressive price of the metals producer, boosted its copper price 5.5 cents a pound to 90 cents, the highest price ever quoted by a U.S. producer, while most others' quotes range between 84 cents and 87 cents a pound.

Kennecott Copper and Anaconda, Atlantic Richfield's copper unit, base their prices on the previous day's settlement price for copper on the New York Commodity Exchange (Comex). Yesterday, copper settled on Comex at 86.35 cents a pound, up a very strong 2.25 cents. That makes the Anaconda price, which includes a 3.5 cents premium, 89.85 cents a pound, a fraction behind Asarco, and Kennecott's price, which includes a 2.5 cents premium, 88.85 cents a pound.

St. Joe Minerals and Texasgulf took the lead in the zinc-price rise followed by Bunker Hill, a unit of Gulf Resources & Chemical. The companies skipped over a one-cent increase announced yesterday morning by Amstar and Asarco, and boosted their prices two cents to 37.5 cents a pound for prime western and high-grade zinc, the most commonly used forms.

Amstar, St. Joe, Bunker Hill and Cominco have raised their prices for lead two cents to 44 cents a pound, falling in line with the price set by Asarco earlier this month.

Asarco also took the lead in boosting the price for cadmium. Used primarily in plating, by 25 cents to \$2.75 a pound. The move was followed quickly by Amstar. The cadmium market had been "dead for so long" but there has been a gradual strengthening in the past week or so, one industry insider explained.

GATT did not attempt to predict the overall 1979 import demand of the oil exporters among the developing countries, apparently because of uncertainties caused by the turmoil in Iran.

## U.S. Vows to Keep Forex Market Orderly

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ)** — While foreign exchange markets have improved in recent months, the United States remains determined "to prevent a re-emergence of disorderly conditions," Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said today in testimony before the Senate Budget Committee.

However, he said the situation "is still unsettled" and there are current uncertainties generating nervousness. One of the principal reasons for uncertainty is the impact of "recent political developments abroad on oil supplies," an apparent reference to the Iranian oil cutoff.

"While daily movements in foreign exchange rates are to be expected as traders react to current developments, the United States is determined to prevent a re-emergence of disorderly conditions," he said.

He said "we have substantial resources for intervention — fully adequate — and we will not hesitate to use them to achieve our objective." Mr. Blumenthal said other participants in the joint intervention operation, West Germany, Switzerland and Japan, "have committed their own resources and there is no quantitative ceiling on the total resources available."

### Dollar Up Sharply

The dollar rose sharply against major currencies in European foreign exchange trading after Mr. Blumenthal's remarks.

The dollar had been declining sharply during the four previous days as a result of concern over the financial and inflationary implications of rising crude-oil prices due to the loss of production in Iran. However, Mr. Blumenthal's statement caused traders to rush to take profits on the dollar's recent decline.

The dollar finished at 1.8510 Deutsche marks in London dealings, up from 1.8350 late yesterday. The dollar also rose to 1.6615 Swiss francs from 1.6550 and to 4.2520 French francs from 4.2250. The dollar also rose sharply to 198.20 yen from 195.85. Sterling slipped to \$2.0030 from \$2.0160.

The recovery of the dollar apparently encouraged some profit-taking in various gold markets. After reaching a record high of \$254 an

ounce at the London morning fixing, the price settled back in late trading to \$249.75, down 75 cents from yesterday.

Speaking on oil deregulation, Mr. Blumenthal said President Carter has not decided upon the methods or timing of price adjustments for domestic oil. He said that the inflationary impact of any such move could not be predicted precisely, but as an extremely rough rule-of-thumb "complete deregulation of domestic crude oil prices would raise the consumer price index by 0.6 to 1.0 percentage point."

## Prices Rise On NYSE

**NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Reuters)** — Prices firmed in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange today as strong performances by coal, gas and oil stocks pulled the market out of its two-week-long slide.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 1.86 to 818.87 with advancing issues outnumbering declines 865 to 521. Volume dropped to 23.42 million shares from 28.45 million shares yesterday.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported the nation's M-1 money supply fell \$600 million in the latest week while the broader measure, M-2, fell \$100 million. For the latest four weeks, M-1 was averaged a 2.7-percent rate of decline from 13 weeks ago while M-2 averaged a 1.6-percent increase.

Union Bancorp took a sudden and sharp decline and was off five points at 24 1/2 in late trading and finished at 26 1/4, off 2 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were also higher with the index up 1.75 to 158.74.

Much needed rains have made a "tremendous" improvement to the heart of Brazil's southern soybean growing country. The rain was not widespread, however, and dealers noted that much of the area was still parched.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat and oats finished mixed, corn fractionally lower and soybeans substantially lower. Comex silver fell the 20-cent limit.



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Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 50 largest banks). It also includes a number of

countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

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TDB Holding Group: US\$ 4.8 billion in assets; US\$ 457.8 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of 30th June 1978.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

## Trade Development Bank

TDB's experienced, international staff is supported by modern computer equipment and an advanced telecommunications network. These facilities help assure rapid, accurate decision-making and effective service for TDB clients.



NEW YORK, Feb. 8 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	The Year Ago
COCA	
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.A.
Cocoa 1st, lb.	1.30
COFFEE	
Arabica, lb.	0.67
Robusta, lb.	0.44
Steel billets (100 lb.)	28.00
Iron 2nd, Phila. ton	27.30
Steel coils No. 10, Phila.	91.92
Lead, lb.	0.44
Copper, lb.	0.33
Aluminum, lb.	0.39
Silver, lb.	0.39
Gold, N.Y., oz.	250.50
COMMODITY INDEXES	
Meat's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1971)	105.40
February 1979	105.40
1 - Preliminary	
2 - Final	
3 - Nominal	

### NEW YORK FUTURES

February 8, 1979

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCA				
Mar	152.10	152.00	152.00	-0.10
May	152.10	152.00	152.00	-0.10
Jul	152.10	152.00	152.00	-0.10
Sep	152.10	152.00	152.00	-0.10
Nov	152.10	152.00	152.00	-0.10
Dec	152.10	152.00	152.00	-0.10
Jan	152.10	152.00	152.00	-0.10
Feb	152.10	152.00	152.00	-0.10
Mar	152.10	152.00	152.00	-0.10

Total open interest Wed. 12,036 up 430 from Tues.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE				
Mar	122.00	122.00	122.00	-0.02
May	122.00	122.00	122.00	-0.02
Jul	122.00	122.00	122.00	-0.02
Sep	122.00	122.00	122.00	-0.02
Nov	122.00	122.00	122.00	-0.02
Dec	122.00	122.00	122.00	-0.02
Jan	122.00	122.00	122.00	-0.02
Feb	122.00	122.00	122.00	-0.02
Mar	122.00	122.00	122.00	-0.02

Total open interest Wed. 7,848 up 42 from Tues.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR				
Mar	8.20	8.20	8.20	+0.01
May	8.20	8.20	8.20	+0.01
Jul	8.20	8.20	8.20	+0.01
Sep	8.20	8.20	8.20	+0.01
Nov	8.20	8.20	8.20	+0.01
Dec	8.20	8.20	8.20	+0.01
Jan	8.20	8.20	8.20	+0.01
Feb	8.20	8.20	8.20	+0.01
Mar	8.20	8.20	8.20	+0.01

Total open interest Wed. 35,014 up 127 from Tues.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT				
Mar	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
May	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Jul	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Sep	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Nov	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Dec	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Jan	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Feb	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Mar	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01

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WHEAT				
Mar	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
May	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Jul	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Sep	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Nov	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Dec	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Jan	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Feb	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Mar	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01

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WHEAT				
Mar	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
May	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Jul	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Sep	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Nov	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Dec	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Jan	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Feb	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Mar	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01

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WHEAT				
Mar	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
May	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Jul	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Sep	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Nov	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Dec	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Jan	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
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Sep	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Nov	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Dec	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
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WHEAT				
Mar	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
May	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Jul	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Sep	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Nov	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Dec	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01
Jan	1.10	1.10	1.10	-0.01</



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Sales issues are unaffiliated  
 1—New yearly issue. 2—New yearly high.  
 Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are based on the dividends of the last quarterly semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

1—Also extra or extras. 2—Annual rate plus stock dividend.  
 3—Declared dividend. 4—Declared or paid in preceding months. 5—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. Paid this year, dividends omitted, deferred or no action taken. 6—Declared or paid in preceding year. 7—No action taken. 8—Dividend issue with dividends in arrears. 9—New issue. 10—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. 11—Paid in preceding 12 months. 12—Estimated stock value. 13—Dividend or no-dividend distribution date.

1—Extra dividend or ex-divs. 2—Ex-dividend and sales in 12 sales in full.

1—Called. 2—When distributed. 3—When issued. 4—With warrants. 5—Without warrants. 6—Ex-distribution.

1—in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus current week, but not the latest trading day.

**His banker must be the same.**



Photographed with Weyerhaeuser purpose-built forest products vessel. Antwerp

As a recognized leader in modern forest management, Weyerhaeuser has rightfully earned its reputation as the "tree-growing company," and in the process has grown into an international organization with decided financial strengths.

One of those strengths, internationally, is Chemical Bank and Chemical bankers.

For instance, to service Weyerhaeuser customers in Europe and the Middle East, Weyerhaeuser's European Treasurer's Department and Chemical Bank Brussels have built up an international collection program. It has the flexibility needed to accommodate a wide range of customer requests.

Weyerhaeuser Director Treasurer

Department: Europe. Edmond van Wijngaarden and Chemical banker, Jean-François Noel, improve on this tailor-made system continuously.

Every day, a variety of forest products leaves the West Coast of the USA and Canada for delivery anywhere from Antwerp to Alexandria. And Noel helps smooth the way for the Weyerhaeuser customers, exchanging multi-million dollar credit arrangements.

Noel is only part of the customer-banker relationship. Another part is William H. Adams, head of Chemical Bank's San Francisco regional headquarters. As a main link with Weyerhaeuser's Treasurer William C. Stivers, Adams coordinates all groups in the bank as they relate to

the company and has helped Stivers with foreign exchange, domestic and international collection, importing and financing arrangements; he has helped establish on-line communication through ChemLink, Chemical's financial management system, as well as computer-to-computer transmission of lock box information.

Whether the team is Stivers and Adams in the United States, or van Wijingaarden and Noel in Europe, they'll tell you that mutual understanding and respect are what make the relationship prosper. That's what usually happens when corporate officers get together with Chemical bankers. And what results is bottom line benefits for both the company and the bank.

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Channel Islands, Chicago, Dubai, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Houston (IAH), Jakarta, London, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Milan, Monrovia, Nassau, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, San Francisco, Sao Paulo, Seoul, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto, Vancouver, Vienna, Zurich.















## 'Elkritchka' and the Rest

## Russians Ready to Face NHL Stars

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT) — Their blue jeans and windbreakers, they resembled a large group of musicians with an insistent rhythm. But these were the hockey players on the Soviet national team. Thick through the thighs and as they filed into their dressing rooms Monday at Madison Square Garden, where they will pose the National Hockey League all stars in a three-game series, beginning tonight.

Before their first workout, many players had carpentry to do — nailing and sawing new sticks into shape with the proper feel. But on they began to emerge. The first player to appear in uniform was Helmut Baldner, the huge 26-year-old right wing with a mustache at the Volga boatman would have noticed.

"He's something," said a Canadian familiar with the Soviet team.

"Over there he's known as Elkritchka — The Electric Train."

Baldner is from Riga, a Baltic Sea port in Latvia, where he was discovered by the Soviet coach, Viktor Tikhonov, and brought back to play for the Moscow Dynamo team. Of all the Soviet players, he is the one to watch, the one that the NHL all stars must contain. Some hockey people consider him the equal of Guy Lafleur, the Montreal Canadiens' elegant right wing. Among the Soviet players, he is unique in that he is the only one listed as a technician. Most are listed as students, a few as teachers and one as a crane operator.

"He's also listed at 5-10 and 189 pounds," an onlooker mentioned later. "He looks twice that big to me."

## Significant Sweater

Like his teammates, Baldner is wearing a red helmet (manufactured by a Canadian firm), red pants and red socks. But he

also had on a red practice sweater, signifying he was a member of the No. 1 forward line with Victor Zhukov, a lanky 26-year-old center, and Sergei Kapustin, a 25-year-old left wing.

Other units wore green, blue or white sweaters. But even in the chill of the empty rink, Baldner had the look of a star, leaning nonchalantly on the boards between rushes, the first to sit on the bench when his line was not scrimmaging. But when he was working, he displayed the burst of Earl Campbell turning the corner on a sweep. And everywhere that Baldner went, he was followed by the eyes of Bill Torrey, who has organized the NHL team and now is watching the Soviet workout.

"Do you have a scouting report on the Soviets?" the New York Islanders' general manager was asked.

"They don't make that very easy," he said. "After their (Soviet) tournament, they disappeared."

For the last three weeks the Soviets are whispered to have worked out in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, on an ice surface similar to that of the Garden's in size. They also are said to have lived and practiced on New York time there to minimize jet lag. But their team officials say that the Amsterdam ice was larger than the Garden's and that they are adjusting now to an eight-hour difference from Moscow's time zone.

## Mysterious Absence

Another whisper is that one of the best Soviet players, a 20-year-old defenseman named Vasilev Fetisov who is known as the Bobby Orr of the Soviet Union, was left home for mysterious reasons. At first the Soviets said that he had a "severe cold." On Monday they said he had a "back injury."

Mystery is always part of the Soviet charm. One of their mystery men is Anatole Segulin, a husky bald head who resembles a big Nikita Khrushchev who was listed as their technical director. "He's the ticket," a Canadian equipment representative said. "If you want anything done, he's the man."

Segulin was wearing suspenders under his black leather jacket — red-white-and-blue suspenders with white stars on them. Asked through a Canadian interpreter, Aggie Kukulowicz, why he wore the suspenders, he smiled.

"He says," the interpreter said, "you've got to keep your pants up with something."

"Ask him," the interpreter was requested, "where he got those suspenders."

"He bought them in the Soviet Union," the interpreter relayed. "Where else?"

"Ask him," one of the newsmen requested, "is he a member of the KGB?"

When the question was translated, Segulin smiled mysteriously but somewhat approvingly, as if he had been awarded a compliment he did not deserve. Then he answered.

"He played 20 years of hockey and football," the interpreter finally said. "He did not have time for any other job."

After the workout, the managing director of the hockey department of the Soviet Sports Committee, Viacheslav Koloskov, and the coach, Viktor Tikhonov, answered questions through a Soviet interpreter.

They thought the world tournament was more important than the NHL series. They thought the Garden ice was too thin, they thought that questions about the increase in fighting in Soviet games "wandered away from the main subject," they thought this was the best Soviet hockey team ever to come to the United States or Canada. They also supported the NHL format that permitted a fan's hall to select the starting all-star team.

"In our country," the interpreter translated, "we have been having it for some time and we have an idea it has been stolen by the NHL leaders."

## Combined Rules

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI) — The Challenge Cup series will be played according to a combination of international rules and NHL rules, a member of the Soviet party said yesterday.

Vilcheslav Koloskov said that there will be no measurement in the curves of the Russian sticks and there will be no penalty assessed to a goalie who holds the puck.

Under NHL rules, a team can be penalized if any of its players is found to have a stick blade curvature exceeding a half inch, and also if the goalie holds the puck without being pressured by an opponent.

The series was to have been exclusively under NHL rules, but the change late Tuesday occurred in a meeting between Soviet officials and the NHL president, John Ziegler.

## Lapointe Joins NHL Squad

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI) — Guy Lapointe, Montreal's star defenseman, was added to the Challenge Cup roster today, Coach Scotty Bowman announced.

Lapointe is working out in Montreal and will be available for the last two games of the series. Bowman said Lapointe had been suffering from pneumonia for the last two weeks.

Defenseman Denis Potvin of the New York Islanders was officially scratched from the series opener, but is expected to be ready for the final two games.

The original agreement stipulating 25-man rosters was amended to make room for Lapointe. The Russians and the NHL have now agreed that teams can carry 26 players.

## College Basketball

Albright 67, L'Academie 59  
Butler 67, Rohn 62  
George Mason 62, St. Peter's 60  
Geo. Washington 70, Navy 63  
New Hampshire 72, Vermont 70  
Pitt 65, St. Francis 100, 87  
St. Louis 71, South Carolina 62  
Tennessee 64, Penn St. 63

Clemson 85, Wake Forest 74  
Georgia Tech 74, Florida 62  
North Carolina 76, Maryland 67  
Notre Dame 53, N.C. St. 52  
Sanford 64, S. Carolina 81, 78  
Tennessee 71, South Carolina 62  
Tennessee 64, Penn St. 63

Cal State 78, Iowa St. 71  
Kansas St. 85, Nebraska 64  
N. Michigan 58, Mich Tech 54  
Ohio St. 75, Miami 60, Xavier 49  
Wheeling 100, Va. 70, Xavier 49

Duke 74, D. Williams 67  
Oral Roberts 89, Denver 67  
West  
C. Washington 92, St. Martin's 67  
Pope John 94, Portland 51, 83



Kevin Keegan salutes the crowd at Wembley Stadium after he scored England's first goal against Northern Ireland.

## England Beats Northern Ireland And Takes Lead in Nations' Cup

LONDON, Feb. 8 (UPI) — Kevin Keegan scored one goal and set up two as England blanked Northern Ireland, 4-0, at Wembley last night to take the lead in Group 1 of the European Nations' Cup soccer championship.

Keegan, dovetailing beautifully with midfielder Trevor Brooking, capped 25 minutes of English pressure when he stole inside the Northern Ireland keeper, Pat Jennings, to open the scoring with a neat header from a Steve Coppell cross.

The Irish squad, fashioned entirely from English League players, hit back briefly as midfielder Sammy McIlroy linked with winger Terry Cochrane to embarrass the English fullbacks.

But immediately after the interval England stunned the Irish with two goals in four minutes, delighting the capacity crowd of 92,000.

Peter Barnes, the first winger, beat two men and passed wide on the left to Keegan, who floated a pinpoint cross to the far post, where Bob Latchford headed past a hesitant Jennings.

In the 49th minute, Brooking lofted a corner into the six-yard box, where centerback Dave Watson, surprised to find himself unmarked, headed into an empty net to put England ahead, 3-0.

Keegan completed the agony by sneaking in to meet a low Brooking corner, and backheading the ball to Latchford, who scored his second goal of the night and his fourth in three championship matches.

England and Northern Ireland both have five points, but England has played only three games with a goals record of 9-4 while Northern Ireland has played four games with a 4-5 record.

## Pre-Olympic Skiing Trials Under Way in Lake Placid

By Michael Strauss

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 8 (NYT) — The skiing phase of the pre-Olympic trials got under way on a full scale yesterday in this snow-cloaked Adirondack resort community, with competitors from 20 nations going through a dress rehearsal for next year's Winter Games here.

Oddvar Braa of Norway won the men's 30-kilometer cross-country race while the Soviet Union made a runaway of the women's 10-kilometer event, taking the first four places.

Leading the Soviet contingent was Raisa Smetanina, a 26-year-old school teacher, who was a gold medalist in the event in the 1976 Olympics at Innsbruck. She was clocked in 31 minutes 30.87 seconds for her trip of about six miles.

Asked to comment about her victory after the race, she looked around shyly and said through an interpreter: "Maybe later. First, I would like to get permission."

## Perfect Race

In contrast, Braa, who won in the impressive time of 1 hour 26 minutes 5.41 seconds, spoke up immediately. The 27-year-old corn and dairy farmer said: "For me everything worked perfectly. I could have gone faster in the last two kilometers, but at that point my coaches told me I had a comfortable lead."

Braa's winning margin was more than 25 seconds over that of Nikolai Zimyatov of the Soviet Union, who was clocked in 1:26:30.78.

Bill Koch, who stunned Nordic skiing circles at Innsbruck by becoming the first American to win an Olympic medal, a gold, was eighth. As usual, the quiet-mannered Koch had no excuses.

"I skied well," he said. "I finished more than two minutes behind the winner, but I'm satisfied. I think this is a great program in that it gives athletes from other countries a chance to see what our courses are like."

## Modest Opening

Officially, the skiing trials opened on a modest note with a 10-kilometer biathlon that was won by Terje Krostad of Norway. The start of the competition, in which rifle shooting is combined with cross-country skiing, was delayed 90 min-

## Wenzel Wins Slalom To Narrow Margin In World Cup Race

From Wire Dispatches

MARIBOR, Yugoslavia, Feb. 8 — Turning in her best slalom performance of the season, Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein closed to within eight World Cup points of Annemarie Moser-Proell with a victory today in the women's slalom.

"I'm glad I can still fight with the others a little," the 22-year-old Wenzel said after finishing the two courses with a total time of 1 minute 32.71 seconds. Christa Kinshofer of West Germany placed second with 1:33.52, ahead of Italy's Maria Rosa Quario, who clocked 1:33.82.

Yugoslav troops had carried much of the snow onto the slopes of Maribor's Pobjorje ski complex, which was largely stripped by recent rains and warm weather.

Wenzel, the defending World Cup champion, went through the 55 gates in 44.61 to lead the first run. Her second-run time of 48.10 was slower than Kinshofer's 47.86 and Quario's 47.96. Regina Sackl of Austria did the second run in 48.71 for a fourth-place total of 1:33.97.

## Yugoslav Encore

Wenzel, who also won last year's slalom here, said: "Winning here last year laid the foundation for my World Cup title, which I have to defend against hard pressure from Annemarie and the German girls."

"I will continue to fight back because if I don't do it, and if I did not believe I could win the World Cup again, I would have to stop skiing."

Proell, who has 211 points against Wenzel's 203, missed a gate during the first run and had to drop out.

"Never mind," she said. "My chances are in the giant slalom. Even if I am beaten in the first downhill race in the States and Wenzel overtakes me in the World Cup standings, I will come back on her."

Kinshofer commented: "This is my best slalom result so far and I hope to advance in the first group in slalom."

## Gained 22 Points

In the complicated system of World Cup ski scoring, Wenzel gained 22 points today. Although she can still add 10 points in upcoming slalom events, Proell can add 33.

Abigail Fisher and Cindy Nelson of the United States both retired in the first run. Fisher fell and Nelson

missed a gate just before the finish. Christa Cooper, 19, bearded the U.S. finishers, coming in 12th with a time of 1:35.87.

Maribor was the last of the European races for women this season. The next is a downhill event at Lake Placid, N.Y. on March 3.

## Women's Slalom

1. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:32.71.  
2. Christa Kinshofer, West Germany, 1:33.52.  
3. Maria Rosa Quario, Italy, 1:33.82.  
4. Regina Sackl, Austria, 1:33.97.  
5. Annemarie Moser-Proell, West Germany, 1:34.00.  
6. Wilma Gafner, Italy, 1:34.25.  
7. Les Southam, Austria, 1:34.48.  
8. Piero Meschi, Italy, 1:34.61.  
9. Erko Hess, Switzerland, 1:34.70.  
10. Brigitte Strub, West Germany, 1:35.29.

## World Cup Standings

1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 211 points.  
2. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 203.  
3. Irene Epple, West Germany, 159.  
4. Marie-Theres Nadler, Switzerland, 125.  
5. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 115.  
6. Christa Kinshofer, West Germany, 110.  
7. Regina Sackl, Austria, 105.  
8. Fabienne Serrat, France, 100.  
9. Claudia Giordano, Italy, 85.  
10. Perrine Poin, France, 77.

## Catchings Goes To the 76ers in 4-Player Swap

RUTHERFORD, N.J., Feb. 8 (AP) — Harvey Catchings, a 6-foot-9 forward-center who has averaged just three points a game in his 4½-year National Basketball Association career, was the key man for the New Jersey Nets in a four-player swap yesterday with the Philadelphia 76ers.

The Nets dealt guards Eric Money and Al Skinner to the 76ers in exchange for Catchings, guard Ralph Simpson and cash. "It was just a situation where we are getting destroyed on the boards, we needed a big guy," explained the Nets' coach, Kevin Loughery.

Catchings appeared in only half of Philadelphia's 48 games, averaging 2.9 points. He was the 76ers' third-string center behind Caldwell Jones and Darryl Dawkins. Simpson, a 6-foot-5 guard, averaged 5.4 points in 36 games this season.

Money, in his fifth season, was averaging 16.6 points, playing in 46 of New Jersey's 49 games. Skinner, plagued by a sore wrist for much of the season, had appeared in 22 games, averaging 7.9 points.

## Celtics Waive Barnes

BOSTON, Feb. 8 (AP) — Forward Marvin Barnes was waived by the Boston Celtics yesterday, making him available to other NBA clubs for \$1,000.

Barnes had been suspended last week for skipping practice and had appeared in only six of the last 11 games.

"Barnes has failed to live up to his contractual obligations," said the Celtics' president, Red Auerbach. "He hasn't contributed competitively to the ball club. Barnes has not maintained himself in first class condition to play and has materially breached his contract."

The 6-foot-9, 26-year-old Barnes was unavailable for comment. If he is not claimed by another team within 48 hours, he is free to make a deal on his own.

## Soccer Official Beaten, 8 Italy Players Banned

CALTANISSETTA, Sicily, Feb. 8 (Reuters) — Eight amateur soccer players in the Sicilian third-division club Altavira today were banned from the game for life for beating up a referee, sport officials said.

The players, attacked the referee when their side was two goals down in the middle of the second half of a division match against Libertas Gimigli last Sunday. Libertas won, 3-1.

## To Heighten Game Appeal

## NBA Players Urge Rules Change

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT) — Spurred over declines in attendance and television ratings, the National Basketball Players' Association has suggested sweeping changes to add intensity and pizazz to the game.

Meeting in Detroit after last night's All-Star Game, the player representatives from each of the 22 teams offered the following suggestions:

- Reinstate handchecking.
- Introduce the 3-point basket.
- Increase the time limit for taking a shot from 24 seconds to 30 or 35.
- Improve the officiating.

- Permit a zone defense.
  - Improve telecasts.
- It was the first time the players had expressed concern over the status of the game.

"There are no real problems yet," said Larry Fleisher, general counsel for the players, "but we don't want to bury our heads in the sand. We must stay ahead of the game and continue to make it better."

## Schedule-Change Approved

The players agreed that the owners had taken a major step to add interest to the game and increase attendance by switching to an unbalanced schedule next season. Un-



Andy Messersmith (right) and Al Campanis, the Dodger vice president, announce their agreement on a two-year contract.

## Messersmith, Forgiven, Returns to the Dodgers

By Earl Gustkey

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8 — The Dodgers and Andy Messersmith, months after he left the club in a year-long dispute, made up yesterday.

The Dodgers signed the 33-year-old right hander to a two-year contract two weeks after he had an impressive workout at Dodger Stadium.

The Dodgers' personnel director, Campanis, said that Messersmith could fill the vacancy on the Dodgers' pitching staff that was vacated when Tommy John signed his New York on Nov. 22.

"Andy Messersmith is a great pitcher and we think he's going to be a big immediate help," he said. "It's my privilege to welcome him back."

Messersmith, a \$115,000-per-year pitcher for the Dodgers in 1975, contended that he was a free agent after he played the 1975 season without a contract.

The Dodgers and other team owners intended that once a renewal use in a player contract is invoked, a player is bound to his contract.

The case went first to federal court, then to arbitration. Arbitrator Peter Seitz, hired by the owners, cleared Messersmith a free agent. The owners then fired Seitz and sent him back into federal court.

A federal appeals court concurred with Seitz, and Messersmith came a free agent on March 16, 1976.

Messersmith and his agent, Herb Smond, then went on a circus-like shopping tour through major league baseball. Negotiations involved chiefly the Dodgers, Yankees, Braves and Angels. Everywhere they went, it seemed, they left behind frayed nerves.

## Parole to Retire

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8 (AP) — Shortstop Bud Harrelson, who tried to attract baseball interest as free agent, has decided to retire after 14 seasons in the National League. Harrelson, 34, batted .214 as a utility infielder in 71 games with the Philadelphia Phillies last year. He spent his 13 other seasons with the New York Mets.

Ray Kroc, the owner of the Padres, said after negotiating with Messersmith: "Not even the president of McDonald's gets what they're asking for. It was the most amazing display of arrogance I've ever seen. He can go work in a car wash for all I care."

Atlanta's owner, Ted Turner, said: "This whole thing is a catastrophe. For the first time in my life, I feel humiliated."

But Messersmith signed with Atlanta, getting a three-year contract calling for an estimated \$400,000 bonus and a \$300,000 yearly salary.

On the field since then, he's been something of a flop. But "the Messersmith Case" led to the free agent revolution in baseball, catapulting some medium-grade players into six-digit salary brackets. Players have referred to him as "our Abraham Lincoln."

He had an 11-11 year with Atlanta in 1976, then underwent elbow surgery following a midseason 1977 injury.

By December, 1977, Turner had given up on his investment. He shopped around at the Honolulu winter meetings and George Steinbrenner of the Yankees picked up Messersmith for \$100,000.

With the Yankees, Messersmith separated a shoulder in spring training, appeared in only 22 innings, and was given his unconditional release last November.

But both Messersmith and the Dodgers believe that he has recovered, a diagnosis arrived at on Jan. 25. That was the day Messersmith pitched in Dodger Stadium.

Messersmith threw 50 to 60 pitches in 15 minutes that morning.

"He made us pop-eyed," Campanis said. "We put the [radar] gun on him and he was throwing 84 mph, which, for January, is excellent for any pitcher. We figure he'll be throwing 89 to 90 mph at spring training."

"Then he showed us a new pitch, a hard screwball. And he always has had the best changeup in baseball. But most important, he was loose, had good rotation on his curve and his motion was good."

"When Andy left, I turned to the 'committee' there that morning and said: 'Well? Everyone nodded their heads. We all felt the same way — he can still pitch.'"

Los Angeles Times

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
Washington	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	20	15	.712	—
New York	20	19	.512	3½
Atlanta	24	26	.480	12
Boston	23	31	.434	14
				23 32 17
Central Division				
San Antonio	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	22	22	.500	—
Phoenix	28	23	.549	2
Albany	29	29	.500	3
Cleveland	21	32	.396	10
Detroit	19	35	.352	12½
New Orleans	16	33	.333	12½
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Kansas City	W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	29	26	.527	4½
Milwaukee	22	30	.424	11½
Indiana	21	32	.396	12½
Chicago	23	37	.387	12½
Pacific Division				
Seattle	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	34	18	.654	—
Phoenix	34	20	.630	1
Portland	25	21	.548	2½
San Diego	25	28	.471	8½
Golden State	22	30	.425	10½
Wednesday's Results				
Boston 107, Seattle 100				
Philadelphia 114, Detroit 103				
New Jersey 90, Indiana 84				
Denver 120, Cleveland 105				
Kansas City 124, Atlanta 108				
Washington 96, Milwaukee 86				
New Orleans 125, New York 122 (OT)				
San Antonio 106, San Diego 113				
Los Angeles 106, Golden State 104				



